THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

BEING THE OFFICIAL HAND-BOOK OF THE CAPETOWN CORPORATION.

1909.



PUBLISHED FOR THE USE OF VISITORS.

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THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

BEING THE

OFFICIAL HANDBOOK

OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN

I pray you let us satisfy our eyes
With the memorials and things of fame
That do renown this City."

—*Twelfth Night, Act iii, Scene 3.*

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Compiled by J. R. Finch, Town Clerk.

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by request of the
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City Hall, Capetown,
August, 1909.

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To

The Hon. Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G.,

Governor of the Cape Colony.



PREFACE.

SINCE the publication in 1905 of a Handbook of the City of Capetown, for the use of Members of the Official Party of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, many requests have been received from visitors to the City for an Official Handbook giving details of the various historical and public buildings, and illustrating the growth and expansion of Capetown since its foundation by Johan Van Riebeeck in 1652.

The Corporation having voted funds for the purpose of advertising the City, directed that such a Handbook should be prepared for distribution, and with the generous support of the advertisers it has been found possible to produce this volume.

The Editor heartily tenders his thanks to the numerous friends who have assisted with information and particularly those who have co-operated with him by contributing special data or articles for this Handbook, viz.:—Dr. A. Jasper Anderson, M.A., M.B., Oxon., D.P.H., Cantab., Mr P. J. du Toit, Mr. J. R. Farquhar, Rev. Wm. Forbes, Mr. E. H. Howes, Mr. A. C. G. Lloyd, B.A., Mr. D. MacFarlane, M.Inst. C.E., Chevalier Louis Peringuey, D.Sc., F.Z.S., etc., Mr. E. P. Phillips, B.A., Mr. A. Pilling, B.A., and Mr. C. C. Silberbauer, J.P.

He has also pleasure in acknowledging the ready manner in which he has been supplied with views which have contributed to the illustration of the work by the Hon. J. D. Cartwright, M.L.C., Messieurs Arthur Elliott, W. G. P. MacMuldrow, R. B. H. McNab, F. Preston, E. J. Steer, and by Mr. E. H. Short, Departmental Photographer of the Cape Government Railways, with the kind consent of the General Manager of Railways.

"Go little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after thy help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all."

City Hall, Capetown,
August, 1909.

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CHAPTER I.

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT CAPETOWN.

PICTURESQUE, pleasant Capetown, the University City of South Africa, has been described by many authors and eminent visitors. A few observations culled from the wealth of literature which has been devoted to the Sub-Continent, will not be out of place in a Handbook published for the purpose of making the attractions of the Mother City of South Africa better known to the travelling public.

To the newcomer, who for the first time looks upon the "Table," rising majestic in the soaking sunlight of the summer morning, as the mail steamer approaches Table Bay, the City is but partially revealed. What can be done to stay the feverish rush for the North?

Capetown has much of interest and beauty. The beginnings of the South African Nation lie around the shadow of the world-known Mountain. The Peninsula is the home of sedate refinement in a comparatively new country, and business, pleasure, health and many another incentive, call all sorts and conditions "Southward Ho!"

More than at any Watering Place on the Coast, one may enjoy the wealth of sunshine at all seasons of the year. The breeze blowing fresh from the sea, tempers the fervour of the African sun, and consequently, Capetown is *facile princeps*, the Queen of South African Watering Places

The best way to approach Capetown is by the sea. Then the ripe beauties of the City are gradually unfolded to the view. There, rising above the white lines of the houses, banked by its attendant sentinals, Lion's Head and Devil's Peak, lifts solemnly in air, the stupendous pile of stone known as Table Mountain.

The impression of a delightful picture, in which one distinguishes the rich greens of the plentiful foliage, the palatial hotels, the châlet-like dwellings of the "Gardens," nestling on the foothills of the mighty escarpment, will never be obliterated

Reader, come South and drink your fill of the Cape Beautiful.

The environs of Capetown, with wood and wave and mountain-steep, have no rivals in all the British Empire !

The Late LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P., writing of Capetown, says:

"When off the breakwater the Cape of Good "Hope was welcoming us with its sunniest smile. "The approach from the sea to Capetown is "imposing and attractive. The lofty granite mass of "Table Mountain, the distant ranges of hills "stretching over half the horizon and the calm "waters of Table Bay brought into the mind "successively Gibraltar, the Riviera, and the Bay of "Palermo" . . . . .

"For beauty of scenery and general excellence of "climate, Capetown approaches perfection." . . . . .

"The sea prospect from Capetown, is most "agreeable."

"The environs of Capetown in the direction of "Wynberg are of surpassing beauty. Forests, "groves, plantations of oak, pine, eucalyptus, owing "their origin to the provident forethought of the "early Dutch settlers, thickly cover the ground from "the slopes of the mountain almost to the shores of "the sea. Miles of shady lanes, extending in all "directions, make riding and driving an unfailing "pleasure, while on every side old-fashioned villas "and country-houses, with perfect and well-kept "gardens, disclose alike the cultivated taste and the "love of country life which charactererize the "wealthier portion of the resident community. "English people afflicted at home by a winter climate "which year after year grows more intolerable and "more interminable, fruitlessly and at great cost, "seek sunshine and warmth in the south of Europe "amid unsympathetic foreigners. A three weeks' "voyage, unaccompanied either by hardships or risks, "would bring them to this lovely spot, where, among "people of their own race, speaking their own "language, and thinking their own thoughts, they "would find and enjoy the most temperate and "equable summer weather, with all the attractions "of sea-side existence which the earth can offer. ."

LORD CURZON:

"You have what is fitting, in the City whence "civilisation has radiated in South Africa, the City "richest in historical associations ; the City unrivalled "in natural beauties and amenities : you will still "retain the most vivid, potent and dramatic com- "ponent in the organism of a United Country."

The late War Correspondent of the "London Times," Mr. G. W. STEEVENS:

"Denver, with a touch of Delhi."

Mr. J. A. FROUDE:

"In all the world, there is perhaps, no City so "beautifully situated as Capetown: the grey cliffs "seem to overhang it liks Poseidon's precipice, which "threatened the City of Alcinous; from the base, a "forest of pines slopes upwards wherever trees can "fasten their roots, and fills the entire valley to the "margin of the houses."

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE:

"This Cape is a most stately thing and the fairest "Cape we saw in the whole circumference of the "earth."

Miss CHARLOTTE MANSFIELD:

"I hope at some future time to revisit Capetown, "so beautiful did I find the scenery and so charming "the inhabitants. I feel certan that the folks at home "only need to be told more of Capetown to flock there "in crowds. Both as a holiday resort and abiding "place for rest and health, it is, indeed, a haven of "beauty."

SIR HENRY DE VILLIERS in Canada in 1908:

"We have not a mighty St. Lawrence flowing at "our feet, but we have a bay of unrivalled beauty, "guarded, as it were, by the grand old Table "Mountain, under whose shadow so many historic "scenes have been enacted."

Special Correspondent "The Times" (London), October 2nd, 1908:

"To the lover of South Africa this is an inspiring "time on the Cape Peninsula, now in early spring and "at the best of all its beauty and magnificence."

LORD MILNER, speech in London December, 1907:

"Capetown holds a high, and in some senses "almost a unique, place among the cities of the "Empire. . . . . .

"On the beautiful slopes of Table Mountain, in a "climate which is one of the most favoured in the "world, and amid scenery the most magnificent, "there has been established an outpost of British "power and a home of European culture which it "would be impossible to over-estimate the present "value of or the great future."

RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE,
"Impressions of South Africa":

"For a few hours only before reaching Capetown "does one discern on the eastern horizon the stern "grey mountains that rise along the coast. A nobler "site for a city and a naval stronghold than that of "the capital of South Africa can hardly be imagined. "It rivals Gibraltar and Constantinople, Bombay and "San Francisco. Immediately behind the town, "which lies along the sea, the majestic mass of Table "Mountain rises to a height of 3,600 feet, a steep "slope capped by a long line of sheer precipices more "than 1,000 feet high, and to right and left by bold, "isolated peaks. The beautiful sweep of the Bay in "front, the towering crags behind, and the romantic "pinnacles which rise on either side, make a landscape "that no one who has ever seen it can forget."

Professor H. A. L. FISHER, of Oxford,
"Cape Times" interview 1908:

"And the Cape Peninsula?"

"I think it is one of the most beautiful spots in the "world—certainly the most beautiful spot I have "ever visited. I don't think there is anything in

"Europe that equals it as far as I have seen. . . . . "As to Capetown itself, it is the loveliest and most "interesting city in South Africa."

From Mr. MORTIMER MENPES' "World's Pictures":

"The part of South Africa which appealed to me "most was not the gorgeous tropical scenery, so "raved over by the tourist, which has given to Natal "the nickname of the 'Garden Colony' but strangely "enough the scenery round about Capetown. . . . . "Most people rushing on their way to Natal and the "Orange Free State, money making or pleasure "seeking, never glance at Capetown and its beautiful "surroundings."

"To me that is the most interesting part of South "Africa. There is Sea Point, Wynberg, Rondebosch, "Groote Schuur, Paarl, and a hundred other lovely "districts I could mention, each and every one with "landscapes far more attractive in their sweeping "breadth and cool silver colouring than any other to "be found in the whole extent of South Africa."



CHAPTER II.

THE CAPE AS A HOLIDAY RESORT.

WHEN the Christmas and New Year Holiday Season draws near, or the long vacations are approaching, South Africans from those vast spaces of the Hinterland, "washed in the Sun," turn instinctively to the Sea. Or the children pine for the delicious smell of the sea air; the murmur of the waves; the rushing sound "of the lift of the great Cape combers" as they toss the spindrift and the weed, on the glistening sands of the matchless beaches of the Cape Peninsula.

The tired and jaded Randite, the farmer from the high veld, the Rhodesian, or sun-scorched Citizens of Griqualand and Bechuanaland long, in the words of the late Lord Tennyson to

> "Lie upon the shore,
> And watch the curl'd white of the coming wave
> Glass'd in the slippery sand before it breaks!"

The best advice, which can be given, is to pack and start for Capetown. There is much there which will interest, instruct and amuse the visitor.

In the Cape Beautiful will be found all that the holiday maker will require. Not only sea, beach and

mountains, but delightful gardens everywhere, beautiful woods, glens, avenues and shady groves, golf links, lawn tennis courts, cricket grounds and excellent facilities for yachting, boating and fishing.

Bring your trout rod and your books on nature, your gun, your volumes of Ruskin, when starting Southward Ho! You will find use for them! The books you will appreciate, as you never did before, by the waves of the South Atlantic or the Indian Ocean.

Then, there is the mingled charm of land and sea; the wild sea-board; the noble mountains flinging themselves in wild and passionate profusion along the sky: the interest of their grotesque shapes and signs of old welter of Dame Nature's grand improvisations in the prodigious days, when she hurled the rocks from height to height; threw up tall pinnacled fortresses by the edge of the sea; fashioned solemn sanctuaries; carved headlands into whimsical shapes; and cut saddles and chairs for the giants out of the solid rock. Such scenes will be found at the Cape Beautiful. The grandeur of the sunsets, the rich beakings of the dawn, will help the visitor to appreciate the volumes of Ruskin, when the setting is the sea-girt Cape Peninsula. Yes, bring your Ruskin, for as Dr. Downes writes:—

"At the word of this Royal guide, the gates of the "Palace Beautiful of Nature are lifted up, and we are "privileged to enter in and see all which we take "with us the power to see."

Quietly "loafing" on the white sands of Muizenberg, where the blue waves of the Indian Ocean roll in resistless, surrounded on every hand by mountain ranges of indescribable beauty, turn to the great Master's works, and read in "The Stones of Venice."



New Cape Central Railway.

The Cathedral Rocks, Cogman's Kloof. (Near Montagu.)



Gala Season Excursions. Worcester

"Harvest." (Hex River Valley)

"Let us go down and stand by the beach of it—of "the great irregular sea, and count whether the "thunder of it is not out of time. One two! Here "comes a well-formed wave at last, trembling a little "at the top, but on the whole orderly. So crash "among the shingle, and up as far as this grey "pebble; now stand by and watch! Why could you "not have kept your crest? It is all gone away "into spray, striking up against the cliffs there. I "thought as much—missed the mark by a couple of "feet! Another! How now, impatient one! "Couldn't you have waited till your friend's reflux "was done with, instead rolling yourself up with it "in this unseemly manner? You go for nothing. A "fourth and a goodly one at last! What think we "of yonder slow rise and crystalline hollow, without "a flaw? Steady good wave; not so fast, not so "fast? Where are you coming to? By our archi-"tectural word, this is too bad; two yards over the "mark, and ever so much of your in our face besides: "and a wave which we had some hope of behind "there, broken all to pieces, out at sea, and laying a "great white tablecloth of foam all the way to the "shore, as if the marine gods were to dine off it. "Alas for these unhappy arrow shots of nature, she "will never hit her mark with those unruly waves of "hers, not get one of them into the ideal shape if we "wait for her a thousand years"

There are grand sea-scapes at the Cape. At times the mighty deep is overpoweringly beautiful: at morning, over Table Bay as the sun tinges with orange the mountains of the Hottentots Holland and Blauwberg; or, at evening, off Sea Point or Camps Bay—a sheet of molten silver and gold.

Climate.

The climate of a place determines the pleasure and comfort derived by the inhabitants during their residence therein.

In Capetown and surrounding districts the conditions are such that in no place in the world do people have their existence less marred by climatic influences. In the Peninsula the climate with regard to temperature, winds and rainfall varies very much within a few miles, but though these variations exist they are not unpleasant, allowing persons of different temperaments and physique to find just the sort of environment that will suit them either by taking a short railway or tram journey. Because of the configuration of the ground and the existence of houses at varying levels almost up to 800 feet above sea level, variations in atmospheric pressure may be readily secured.

Capetown (Latitude 33°56 S. and Longitude 18°29 E.), has a mean annual temperature about 63° F., which is equal to that of Napels, Nice and the Riviera, all at a higher northern latitude varying from 41° N. to 43° N.

This low temperature for such a latitude is due to the great extent of ocean to the South of the Peninsula and to the cold Antarctic current which sweeps along the West coast of the Peninsula and across Table Bay to the West coast of the mainland.

The temperature of the water in False Bay is from 10° to 12° warmer than that in Table Bay, whilst there is a difference of 4.3° between their mean minimum temperature. The comparative warmth of False Bay is due to the warm Mozambique current from the Indian Ocean which flows down the East and South coast of the Colony into the Bay.

Sunshine.

The days are practically cloudless and the number of hours of bright sunshine is phenomenal, viz.: 3,026¼ hours, *i.e.*, over 8 hours bright sunshine daily on the average. The sun's rays here have also very great actinic power, and must have marvellous effect in mitigating and curing diseased conditions. Such sunshine has a great effect in adding to the enjoyment of existence and the cloud effects and sunsets are at times exquisite.

Temperature.

The effect of the sea is to decrease the temperature in summer which is liable to be very distressing in the inland portions of South Africa. In Capetown there is not only this decreased temperature, but the additional advantage that the humidity is not increased as it is in some other parts of the sub-continent rendering the atmosphere "muggy" and most unpleasant. A hot day at the Cape with its dry atmosphere can be most pleasant when in the shade and a slight breeze blowing as is frequently the case. In the winter on the other hand the temperature is higher than in inland parts.

Rainfall.

This is very variable. To the East of Table Mountain it is greater than the West, whilst in Capetown proper it increases from about 23 inches annually near the shores of Table Bay rapidly as the mountain is ascended. As a rule rain descends in heavy showers and in consequence of the hilly nature of the district the heat and the winds quickly dries up so that outdoor life is very little interfered with.

General Features.

The climate of Capetown acts as a mental and physical restorative.

A person staying there need not experience any feeling of *ennui*. There are visits to the Museum, Municipal Gardens, etc., interesting walks and drives around the mountain and trips on the Bay during the mornings and afternoons and numerous entertainments during the evening. There need never be a moment which is not filled in and all tastes are consulted. This is just what is required by those who are run down by the solitary and dull life of the country or the small up-country dorp

Water Supply.

The water supply is abundant, and of extreme purity, being free from all suspicion of pollution either at its source or during distribution. It is derived from a catchment area on Table Mountain, which is carefully protected from contamination. Another portion of the supply is from deep springs yielding water of very great purity indeed

Sanitary Organisation.

Capetown proper, as well as the adjacent Municipality of Greenpoint and Seapoint, is well sewered. Capetown has its principal streets paved with wood or asphalte and many of the others formed of tar macadam. All the requirements of a modern City as to Sanitation and dealing with infectious diseases are provided. A Hospital is provided for the isolation of infectious cases, and no expense is spared in keeping the City free from disease.

Capetown was established in the middle of the seventeenth Century as a Sanatorium by the Dutch

East India Company for those of its servants who were broken down in health. Since then it has maintained its reputation. The vital statistics of the English troops stationed in the Cape are better than those of any other Station.

Notwithstanding that many persons come into Capetown from the outside to be treated for diseases in the Hospitals and private institutions, yet the death-rate for the white population is only 12.97, whilst if the deaths of these not belonging to the City be deducted the rate became the low one of 10.89 for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1908.

Meteorological Abstract for Year 1908.

Mean temperature at 8 a m ,	57.4°	F.
Mean maximum - - -	69.1°	F. Highest 96° June 27th.
Mean minimum - - -	53.2°	F. Lowest 34° July 3rd.
Total rainfall - - -	23.36	inches.
Hours of bright sunshine -	3,026¼	hours.





CHAPTER III.

WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT IN THE CAPE PENINSULA.

SOMETHING to do will be found for the holiday maker every day. This chapter has been designed to enable the visitor to get the utmost out of the time at his disposal. The visitor can pick and choose according to his taste and disposition.

Golf.

Devotees to the **Ancient and Royal game** will find the Cape Peninsula possessed of four links, one of which on Green Point Common is within a few minutes of Adderley Street by any Sea Point Tram. A fine course of nine holes has been completed here by the Metropolitan Golf Club and any visitor can obtain a game upon the payment of a modest green fee at the well-appointed Club House.

At Wynberg will be found the famous links of the Cape Golf Club, while links at Rondebosch and Camps Bay give the golfer a variety of country which is unequalled anywhere.

The **Metropolitan Golf Club** links are situate on Green Point Common adjacent to the Cycle Track. A commodious Club House, known as "The White House" is provided by the Club. There are nine holes in the course laid out on a piece of common land from which extensive views can be obtained in all directions. The prettiest and most sporting part of the links lies in the direction of Mouille Point from which position splendid views of Table Mountain, Devil's Peak, Lion's Head, the Docks, Blaauwberg, and Hottentots Holland range of mountains are obtained. The charges for visiting members are as follows:—*Per day*, Ladies or Gentlemen, 2/6 each. *Per week*:—5/- each. *Per month*:—Ladies, 7/6, Gentlemen, 15/- each. Application should be made either in writing to the Secretary at the Club House, or personally to the Club professional who is always to be found on the Links or at the Club House.

The links of the **Cape Golf Club** are situate at Wynberg and may be reached by cart from Wynberg Station. Railway fare from Capetown is 1/8 first class return. The green fees are 2/6 per day, 10/6 per month.

Apart from the golfing attractions of the links the locality is famous for the magnificent panoramic views of the surrounding mountains and the exhilarating air which during the summer months sweeps along the links from over the waters of False Bay which is only a few miles distant across the scrub and sand dunes of the Cape Flats.

Turning to the course itself the visitor will probably be unfavourably impressed at first with the flatness of the country, but a closer acquaintance with the course will soon dispel this idea as bunkers have been judiciously placed and, so far from the holes being uninteresting, there are many that require to be played with the head as well as the clubs.

On account of the requirements of the owners of the land the course has been laid out in the shape of a horse shoe, and, with the exception of the first and tenth holes, the prevailing winds are either ahead or following, but due regard has been paid to the position of the sun which will not affect play at any of the holes, a fact which will be appreciated by those who have ever had occasion to play into the eye of the setting sun In other respects the Architects of the course have been in arranging the long holes with the South-easter following the line of play, for, although most of the competitions take place during the Winter and Spring, there can be no doubt that the Summer months are the pleasantest.

The greens have all been planted with indigenous grass which gives an excellent putting surface during the Spring and early Summer, but is inclined to be wiry later on until the winter rains bring out the softer growth. There are, however, alternative gravel greens at each hole but these are mostly small and very keen.

The first hole presents no special difficulties provided that the tee shot be properly hit, but if, as is so often the case at the first drive, a foozle results, the reeds in front of the tee will be found very clinging and affectionate as if loth to allow their prey to escape over the sand bunker beyond, which by the way does not always happen. If, however, the reeds and bunker are safely negotiated a four should result although some Jehus may reach the green in one and wipe out **Colonel Bogie.**

The second is also a four Bogie, the length of one's approach depending on the direction of the wind, but woe betide the erratic driver especially if he pull, for

"green grow the rushes oh" on that side and a mighty blow with the trusty niblick will be needed to regain the fairway.

The third is at present featureless save for the loose nature of the sand in some places, but these patches should be avoided by two decent shots with the wood leaving a short approach to the best grass green at present, and the statutory two putts should record a satisfactory 5, satisfactory because the wind is often ahead and thick lies frequent for the medium driver.

The fourth would be greatly improved by a series of pot bunkers to the right of the line; these would likewise catch a slice from the fifth tee, or by having a pot bunker close to the gravel green which would catch an approach from a sliced tee shot, or make the slicer work hard for his four.

The fifth will shortly be lengthened by placing the tee back making it about the same length as the sixth; both should be done in four although the latter with its two bunkers guarding the green, takes some doing against the wind, a topped ball finding the reeds an effectual bar to its progress towards the haven where its owner would fain direct it.

The drive to the seventh is one that calls for the exercise of much judgment for here a cart track crosses the course diagonally and he who goes straight for the pin must hit very far and very sure for the road bears away to the left and would seem to have some magnetic attraction for the rubber core, paradoxical as this may appear to the electrical expert, while a sliced ball seems to be ashamed of itself and seeks to hide its shame in the long grass alongside the Cape Flats Railway or even in the

ditches which are intended to keep the iron road from being washed away. It is of course possible that an outrageous slicer will find his ball right over the Railway fence, but there is no sympathy for him and he must wend his profane way back to the tee, there to drop the errant sphere with prayers to his patron saint that it may find some better resting-place than one of the scars his predecessors have bequeated to posterity. This hole is the swiper's delight, for with a helping wind he goes all out and if the fates are kind is home with an iron leaving his pawky opponent to play the odd with a similar weapon and rejoice if he manages to secure a five.

The eighth was at one time an oasis in the midst of **a veritable Sahara of long reeds,** and, being a short hole of some 160 yards, was of course responsible for many egregious failures from the tee which necessitated the expenditure of much muscular effort and the wasting of many valuable strokes before the open was reached. It would be uncharitable to surmise that the Green Committee found this hazard too expensive but the fact remains that in their wisdom they caused the offending vegetation to be cut down or burnt off and have given in exchange a monumental erection with a wide trench in front of it which has witnessed more niblick work than any other bunker on the course. Time will doubtless tone down the artificial crudities of this hazard which in its present form has been compared with the Phallic monuments of Zimbabwe, but the discriminating golfer will have nothing but praise for a hole which is so well guarded. When the grass green is in use the hole will be a blind one with sunken bunkers to left and beyond the green and very exact strength is required in order to obtain the statutory three.

The ninth hole is par excellence the slogger's delight for he can let out for all he is worth so long as he does not pull, for that way lies out of bounds, and if the wind be favourable and the gods kind in the way of a lie for his second he may get close up in two, but it is just this second which generally gives furiously to think, as they might say at Le Touquet, for to the right is a vlei, horrid with reeds and bush, like Charybdis of old waiting to suck in anything that comes its way, while on the left the fateful Scylla stretches out a gaunt arm that gathers in many a lusty ball which but for that "leetle" pull would have found a safer resting-place. Between these monsters, 'tis true, there is a *via media* whereby *tutissimus ibis*, but alas for the **frailty of golfing human nature,** straight is the way and narrow the path and not even he who sayeth but yea or nay may reckon on finding that path when he listeth. When this green is a little older good play will meet with its just reward and although the Bogie has been fixed a five there are many who take there stroke here from the Colonel, only too glad to have scraped a half out of him.

After the comparative plain sailing of the outward journey come two terrors for the uncertain player in which water plays a conspicuous part. The tenth, which might appropriately be called the Red Sea, is a simple iron or cleek shot, but the mere fact of *having* to carry some 70 or 80 yards of thick bush and muddy water is rather unnerving, while an uncompromising fence to the left and beyond the green bids one go thus far and no further least we have to drop another ball and try again. Here there is no way round, but having overcome the sea by driving over it, we, like the Israelites, find a means of arriving dry shod at the opposite shore, a munificent Committee having pro-

vided a narrow bridge for the purpose. A three at this hole will give one courage to tackle the formidable hazard which has to be carried at the eleventh where the vlei has again been utilised. There is a short cut to the left but no mercy is shewn to a topped ball while the vlei stretches across the line towards the right so that a slice against the wind must needs be a very long ball to avoid a ducking. Portion of this hazard is certainly dry in the Autumn but the lies are very thick and it is almost impossible to carry the bunker guarding the green from such a position. Bogie is four. These two holes have proved the **Majuba of many** a promising score, one failure off the tee being fatal to some players who usually have two or three attempts before being finally successful.

The twelfth hole is somewhat disappointing as far as distance is concerned, the Railway line is a hazard guarding the green which can be reached in two by a strong player with a good following wind, but with the weather conditions reversed the hazard is just too far for the longest drivers who are thus compelled to play short with an iron, and are, theoretically, no better off than their less powerful brethren who may reach the same spot with a drive and a brassie. This may be remedied by shifting the tee but as it now stands a five represents very sound golf.

The same sand track which crosses the seventh serves as a guard to the thirteenth green which can be reached with two raking drives against the wind, but here again the head must come into play for the road is treacherous and the track of a deeply-laden farmer's cart is a fearsome place to find one's ball in and a club partaking of the nature of a pick-axe would seem to be most appropriate for such a melancholy occurrence. The bold man, however, may reap his reward and a

four will enable him to claim the honour from his ghostly opponent at the next tee.

The fourteenth is at present incomplete as regards bunkers, one being badly needed in front of the tee while a natural hollow close up to the green will render a very accurate approach necessary, and, if there be a following wind the tee shot will have to be taken to the left in order to open up the hole, but in any case it is an easy four.

The Railway line and sundry ditches are a feature of the fifteenth which is about 100 yards in length. At present the green is unguarded as the hole is blind, a row of trees having to be carried from the tee, but in the opinion of some it would be better to shift the tee to the left and have pot bunkers close up to the gravel green. There is a **punch-bowl green** planted at this hole but the grass has made slow progress up to the present.

The sixteenth is a long slogging hole of 450 yards, and lies through the green being excellent and the bunkers for the second shot should have no terrors for the fair driver in a favourable wind, in fact the last three holes are laid out for the prevailing Summer wind, the carries from the tee being somewhat heroic when the wind is ahead.

The seventeenth has recently been under repair, grass and sods having been laid down about the length of a drive and these are showing every sign of giving fine lies during the Summer so that two good shots bring a four within the region of practical politics.

The same applies to the home hole where a long bunker stretches away diagonally to the left but is easily negotiable in Summer and a half iron should

land one in the vicinity of the green which is particularly good ; the grass green and the gravel being close to one another gives one the opportunity of using the putter for a fairly long shot, which is not the case at other holes just at present though the ground close to the greens is making rapid improvement.

Having completed a round, the Club house offers attractions in the way of refreshment, which may be enjoyed on the wide stoep with its magnificent view over the Flats to the Hottentots Holland Mountains to charm the eye and send one home at peace with all the world.

Boating and Yachting.

From the pier head at the foot of Adderley Street cheap excursions by Steam Yachts round Table Bay, to Robben Island or to Green Point, may be obtained. Small boats are also provided at the pier for those who wish to avail themselves of the very good boating the Bay affords on fine days and one can imagine few things more delightful than the view of the City and Table Mountain thus gained from the sea.

Yachting forms another great attraction of Table Bay and of recent years there has been a considerable revival of interest in this pleasurable pursuit. During the season important races are held provoking keen interest and lively competition, and this form of sport has recently received a marked impetus by the presentation of a magnificent Cup by Sir Thomas Lipton to promote yacht racing on the South African coast. False Bay, than which no better cruising ground could be desired, is unsurpassed for beauty of surroundings and immunity from danger, while the excellent train service from Capetown to Simonstown brings the Naval Station within easy reach from any part of the Peninsula.

Sea Fishing.

To those desirous of wielding the rod or line, Table Bay and False Bay afford unlimited scope for the practice of the art. Boats for deep sea fishing can readily be obtained at the Adderley Street Pier, Capetown, at Kalk Bay and Simonstown, and the owners will gladly provide lines and bait at moderate charges. Fishing with the rod from rocks also gives fine sport and the shores of the Cape Peninsula provide excellent facilities for indulging in this healthy and fascinating pastime.

Trout Fishing.

May also be obtained within easy reach of Capetown, the favourite rivers and vleis being Princess Vlei near Wynberg, Eerste River, Stellenbosch, Lourens River, Somerset West, Berg River between Paarl and Wellington, Breede River, Ceres, Hex River, De Doorns. For those who do not wish to go so far afield, the Corporation Reservoirs on Table Mountain will be found an attractive rendezvous for the disciples of Izaak Walton. These reservoirs are beautifully situated on the Lower Plateau, some 2,500 ft. above sea level, and can be easily reached either *via* Kloof Nek or Kasteels Poort or from the Southern Suburbs *via* Skeleton Ravine or Wynberg to Hout Bay Nek, thence by footpath to the Reservoirs. General permits for trout fishing may be secured at the office of any Resident Magistrate. Permission to fish in the Corporation Reservoirs may be obtained upon application at the City Treasurer's Department, City Hall or at the Ranger's Cottage on the Mountain, a charge of 2/6 per day being made. The season for the Western Province runs from 1st October to the 15th January except in the Reservoirs which are open from 16th Sept. Fuller information may be obtained in a recent work by D. W. Manning, J.P., F.R.G.S., entitled "Trout Fishing in Cape Colony," (2/6), procurable at all booksellers.

Bathing.

Visitors from localities situate away from the Coast will naturally expect to be able to indulge in the invigorating exercise of sea bathing during their visit to the Cape Peninsula. Fortunately, they will be able to gratify this desire to the utmost, for safe bathing can be had at all the popular seaside resorts on the shores of the Peninsula. For the delicate, and those who find the temperature of the water too fresh at Camps Bay, Sea Point, and in Table Bay, the bathing on the shores of False Bay, where the water is much milder, is luxurious. At Muizenberg the slope of the beach is so gradual that the youngest child can bathe with safety. The magnificent breakers have special attractions and the use of the surf boards add greatly to the enjoyment of bathers.

Lawn Tennis.

The Western Province Lawn Tennis Association Courts are situated at the top of Highstead Road, Rondebosch, and matches are played on them every Saturday from October to March, the Annual Open Tournament being held during Christmas and New Year Holidays. The courts are easily reached by tram car from Adderley Street, or by train to Rondebosch Station.

Bowls.

The Gardens Bowling Green is pleasantly situated in Orange Street, Capetown, near the Mount Nelson Hotel, and bowlers visiting the City are eligible as visiting members of the Gardens Bowling Club on the recommendation of two playing members at a subscription of £1 1s. 0d., for a period of three months. Occasional visitors to the green can always have a game during the season if introduced by a playing member.

Another excellent Bowling Green will be found at Three Anchor Bay, a few minutes by tram from Adderley Street, on the Main Road, and bowlers, and gentlemen interested in the game visiting Capetown are eligible as visiting members on the recommendation of one member with the approval of a member of the Committee, for a period not exceeding three months at the subscription indicated above. Any visitor in town for a few days can use the green free of charge, the only stipulation being that they inscribe their names in the Visitors' Book before playing. Application should be made to the Hon. Secretary.

Croquet.

Visitors may join the Rondebosch Croquet Club upon payment of a nominal fee of 2/6 per month, and the lawns which are beautifully situated in Groote Schuur Avenue, are available every day with the exception of Tuesday afternoon and Monday mornings. The season runs from October to May. Application to be made to the Hon. Secretary.

The Western Province Club have their Courts adjoining the Railway Station, Newlands. Games are played on Wednesdays and Fridays from 3 till dark. Visitors may join upon similar terms to those applying to the Rondebosch Club.

Archery.

Meetings of the Suburban Archery Club are held for shooting, on the Western Province Cricket Ground at Newlands on Monday afternoons. Visitors may be elected as monthly members at a payment of 2/6 per month. A Tournament is held in May at which prizes are distributed.

Cricket.

The chief Cricket Grounds in the Peninsula are those of the Western Province Cricket Club and

Capetown Cricket Club, both situated at Newlands, the Claremont Club at Claremont, Alma Club at Rosebank, and Green Point Club at Green Point.

The most beautiful and the best from a cricketing point of view is that of the Western Province Cricket Club which is the oldest Club in the Peninsula.

Temporary Members are admitted to the various Clubs on payment of a moderate subscription and in addition to net practice can usually get a place in the mid week matches.

Most of the Saturday games, which are the more important, are played under the auspices of the Cricket Union and no one can get a place in the Senior Teams unless he intends to reside in the Western Province for a period of 30 days immediately after the first championship match in which in plays.

The Cricket season usually begins early in October and lasts until the first or second week in April.

Race Meetings.

The South African Turf Club organise Race Meetings at frequent intervals during the period from May to December, and the events are run off at the Kenilworth Race Course, which is situated on the Capetown—Wynberg section of the Cape Government Railways. The Meetings are usually held on Monday or Saturday afternoons, Kings' Birthday, and New Years Day, special excursions and rail fares being available at these times. The course is within easy distance of Kenilworth Station.

Race Meetings are also held on the course recently opened at Milnerton, a new and rising suburb situate on the shores of Table Bay, some five miles distant from the City.

Cycling.

Excellent opportunities are afforded the enthusiastic cycling tourist, and many enjoyable runs can be obtained through the delightful scenery of the Western Province For those not inclined for long spins the Cape Peninsula itself abounds with numberless rides, offering great enjoyment to devotees of the wheel. The run from Muizenberg round Tokai, and Constantia to Wynberg, or from Capetown, *via* Sea Point and the Victoria Road to Hout Bay can scarcely be beaten for grandeur of scenery, woodland, vale and dell, the roads comparing very favourably with any to be found elsewhere.

Motoring.

There is a strong Automobile Club in Capetown of which Mr. J. M. P. Muirhead of Markham's Buildings is Hon. Secretary. The members organise runs throughout the picturesque Western Province during the season. That the Club is in a flourishing condition is in a large measure due to the excellent roadways in the Cape Peninsula which make motoring a great pleasure. The Peninsula indeed, from a motoring point of view is unequalled in South Africa for charm of landscape and excellence of roads.

Football.

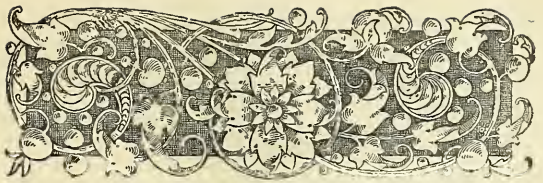
The football season in the Western Province commences on the first Saturday in April of each year and continues until the end of September. The principal Association playing areas are at the Caledonian Football Club grounds at Mowbray, upon which three games can be played simultaneously, and at "Hartley Vale," Observatory Road. The Rugby stronghold is at Newlands, opposite the Western Province Cricket Club ground, to which rendezvous thousands of Rugby enthusiasts make their way every Saturday during the season.

Visitors who wish to become playing members of any of the Senior Clubs in the Peninsula must reside for fourteen days in the Western Province prior to taking part in any match under either the Association or Rugby Unions.

Both the Western Province teams were successful in the last Association and Rugby Currie Cup tournaments held at Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth respectively.

Numerous trophies are competed for, the most important being the Western Province Association and Rugby Challenge and League Cups.





CHAPTER IV.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

"I believe South Africa will be a great country, that Capetown, "or its vicinity, will for many reasons be the point of chief "education for its young men."—Sir George Grey.

University of the Cape of Good Hope.

THE University of the Cape of Good Hope was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature in 1873, and thereupon took the place of the Board of Public Examiners which had been similarly established in 1858 under the Administration of the late Sir George Grey.

By the original constitution of the Board it was empowered to grant First and Second Class Certificates in Literature and Science, corresponding to the Degrees of Master and Bachelor of Arts of the University, and First and Second Class Certificates in Law and Jurisprudence, corresponding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws and the Law Certificate of the University, as well as Certificates in Land Surveying, Engineering, and Navigation.

In 1865 an Examination for a Third Class Certificate in Literature and Science, corresponding to the Matriculation Examination of the University, was added to the scheme of examinations conducted by the Board.

On the passing of the University Incorporation Act, the Board of Examiners ceased to exist, its property was transferred to the University Council, and the examinations hitherto held by the Board were henceforth conducted by the Council.

By the University Extension Act of 1875, the Council was empowered to hold its examinations beyond the borders of Cape Colony, and to frame by-laws and regulations under which persons not resident in the Colony might compete for and hold any scholarship, or other prize, at the disposal of the Council.

In 1879 Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria, on the representation of the Governor of the Colony, the late Sir Henry Barkly, was pleased to grant a Royal Charter to the University declaring that the Degrees conferred by the University were entitled to the same rank, precedence and consideration as the Degrees of any University in the United Kingdom.

In 1896 the University Amendment Act was passed. Under this Act the number of members constituting the University Council, and of Degrees which the Council is empowered to confer, was increased.

The same Act empowered the Council to frame by-laws for the admission, *honoris causa*, to any of the Degrees of Master or Doctor, of such persons as the Council may deem worthy of such distinction, and also to frame by-laws for the admission of holders of Certificates of the Board of Examiners to the corresponding Degrees of the University.

Provision was also made by which "one or more of the Governments of Natal, the Orange Free State, and the South African Republic," might be represented on the Council of the University.

In 1897 the Government of Natal availed itself of the privileges conferred by the Acts of 1875 and 1896, with the result that the Government of Natal is now represented on the Council of the University by three members, and students in that Colony are eligible for all open Scholarships, Exhibitions, Bursaries, and other prizes at the disposal of the Council precisely as if they were residents in the Cape Colony.

The Chancellor of the University is H.R.H the Prince of Wales, who accepted that position during his visit to the Colony in 1901.

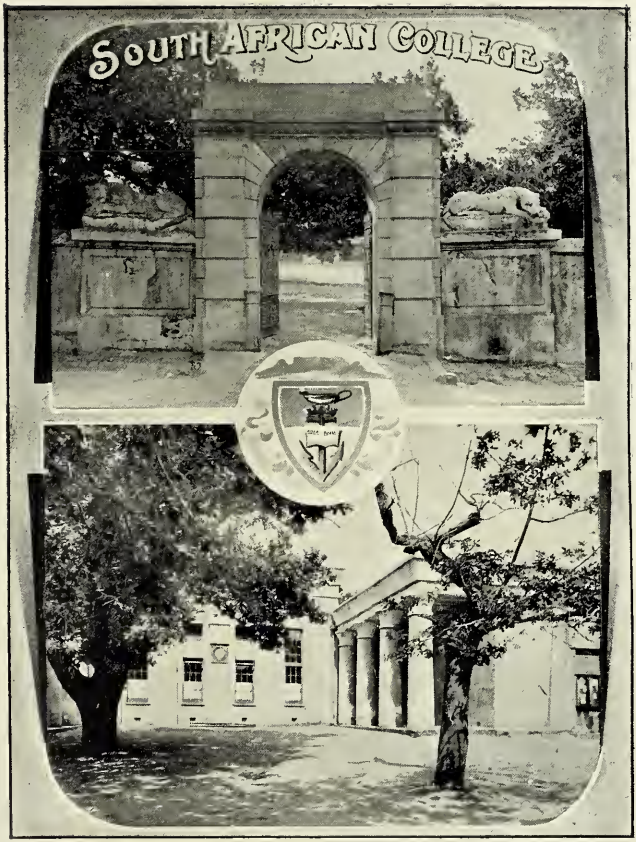
During the 1908 Session of Parliament the Incorporation Act was further amended so as to enable the University to confer Degrees in Divinity. Various important changes have recently been effected at the University amongst which may be mentioned the institution of two additional alternative examinations for the B.A. Pass Degree. This will take effect in 1910, as also the inauguration of a new School Leaving Examination to be known as the University Senior Certificate Examination for Schools. It has also been decided to introduce a new examination for students in music in lieu of the old Teachers Diploma Examination, successful candidates passing the new examination being permitted to describe themselves "University Licientiate in Music." This will, it is hoped, prove the first step towards the ultimate institution of Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Music. The Council being desirous of stimulating the systematic study of agriculture, has taken the first step in this direction by including among the optional subjects in the University Senior Certificate Examination a course in elementary agricultural science which is intended to be experimental throughout and to

foster an interest in country life and lead up to an intelligent study of agriculture.

It is hoped that, at no distant date this University shall be established on a broad and firm basis as a Teaching University, and shall enter upon a new a glorious era in its history as the University of a United South Africa.

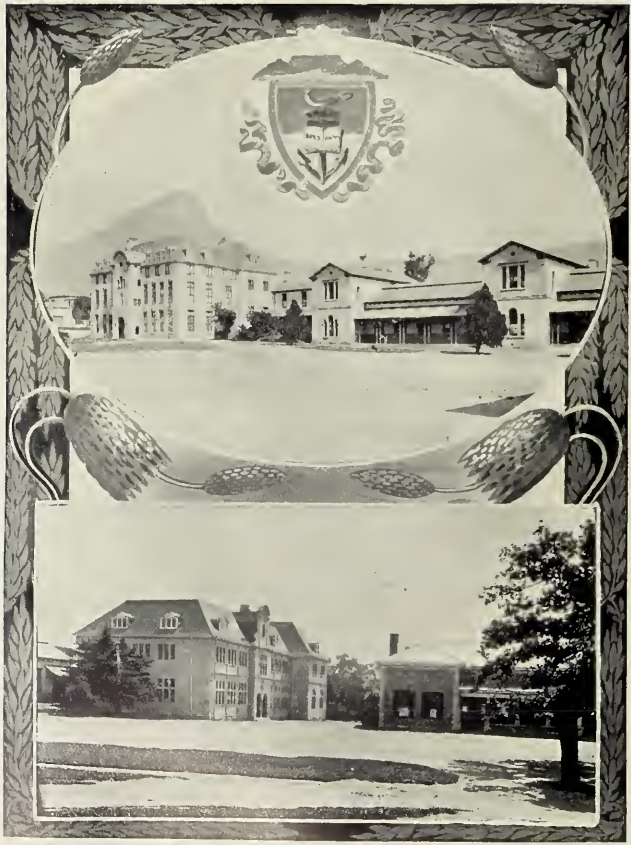
The South African College.

In a new country education, except in its most primary forms, has to wait until increasing wealth and consequent greater leisure from the pressure of every day physical needs leave men more free to attend to their intellectual cravings. So has it been in South Africa. We have no Universities or Colleges which are hoary with antiquity and have many centuries of history behind them. Yet we may claim a very respectable age for the South African College which is now completing its eightieth year and which has seen during its existence greater changes in its surroundings than many institutions in Europe during periods thrice as great. It has seen Capetown develop from a somewhat sleepy little dorp to a busy modern city; it has seen South Africa grow from a comparatively small colony to a vast and (at no distant date) united dominion. The buildings of the College reflect the changes which have occurred during the past eighty years. The old part of the College, which originally formed the entire College, has externally a certain dignity of its own with its big pillars and quasi-Egyptian style, but the class-rooms are small and cramped to suit the conditions of long ago. The newer buildings, on the other hand, although architecturally of rather mixed styles, have all the spaciousness



[See page 36]

The Old Gateway.
College Hall.



Physical Science Building.
Engineering Laboratories.

[Seepage 36 .]

and convenience which modern conditions require for scientific teaching.

The College began as a kind of superior grammer school and has gradually left behind it more and more it school character and developed into a University College, until it now performs, except in the important branches of Medicine and Theology, all the functions of a University, except the power of conferring degrees of its own. The staff of the College has grown in numbers with the increase in its range of teaching. Eighty years ago three professors were thought sufficient to cope with the whole range of instruction in the college curriculum, to-day nineteen professors with a large number of assistants find it difficult to cover the whole ground.

The College is very intimately and closely connected with the whole history of South Africa. For a long time it was the only institution for higher education in South Africa and hence a very large proportion of the older men who have made their mark in this part of the world are old students of the College. Other institutions have arisen as rivals of the older college but the competition has only been a stimulant and it still holds its place at the head of the colleges of South Africa. A great scheme of development was devised some years ago but had to be laid aside for a time when the lean years of depression came. It involved a large number of new buildings and a proportionate expenditure of money. The College is waiting expectantly for the good time when all can give something or for the day of reformation of millionaires when they will be anxious to immortalize their names by associating them with generous endowments for education. [For full particulars see College Calendar obtainable from the Registrar.]

The Diocesan College, Rondebosch.

Among the educational institutions of which the Cape Peninsula is justly proud, the Diocesan College at Rondebosch holds a prominent position as the place in which a large proportion of the public men of South Africa have been educated.

Founded some 60 years ago by Bishop Gray on English public school lines, it has always retained in popular parlance its earliest familiar name of "Bishops," by which it is well-known throughout South Africa.

In its humble beginnings as a small preparatory school, it was housed at Bishopscourt in the out-buildings of Bishop Gray's residence. It was soon removed, however, to the magnificent site which it now occupies on the College estate of some 60 acres on the Camp Ground at Rondebosch. Five minutes walk from the station will bring the visitor to the lodge at the entrance to the avenue of pines leading to the College. On the right hand side of the avenue he will pass the School playing fields which extend over some dozen acres of ground in front of the fine modern School and boarding house buildings erected by Messrs. Baker & Masey in 1901.

A hundred yeards further on the College itself with the Chapel is seen, flanked by the playing fields for cricket and football on either side of the buildings. The College is a picturesque quadrangular structure, the front of which with its handsome gateway-tower was only completed three or four years ago by the College architects.

Here, in class-room and on playing fields (which rival for beauty the famous playing fields of Eton) young South Africa is represented on a comprehensive scale from Capetown to Nairobi.

The College and School combining as they do the traditions of English Public School and University life, have succeeded in printing their mark upon the public life of South Africa during the last half century.

Among distinguished *alumni* of the College may be mentioned the Hon. J. X. Merriman, Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, Mr. J. T. Molteno, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Judge Hopley, Advocate Searle, K.C., Advocates Gardiner and Bisset, Mr. C. Struben, M.L.A., Mr. H. Cloete, M.L.A., Mr. T. J. Anderson, and many other prominent men of Cape Colony. Its old boys are also to be found in the Legislatures and in public positions in the other Colonies, and at least one of its old boys (Mr. P. A. Molteno) is a member of the Imperial Parliament. In popular esteem it is no less prominent as a famous nursery of athletics and sport in both cricket and football, and many of its sons have attained to international fame. Its intercollegiate contests with the South Africa College produce a keenness of rivalry which recalls the Inter-Varsity contests in the Old Country.

The College School was selected by Mr. Rhodes to be the recipient of the first Rhodes Scholarship, and has sent more Rhodes' Scholars to Oxford than any other single institution in the world.

Normal College.

The Normal College was established in 1838 for the purpose of training teachers for elementary schools. In connection with this institution which is not a college in the usual sense, there are extensive boys and girls schools.

CHAPTER V.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY.

THE institution which dates from 1855 is open free to the public every day in the week, except Good Friday, from 9 o'clock a.m. to 5 o'clock p.m., on Sunday from 2 to 5 o'clock p.m.

The Museum is accessible from Adderley Street by tramcar on the Gardens and Orangezight routes, the service of cars running at frequent intervals. Visitors proceeding by this means should alight at Grey's Pass, Orange Street, from which point the Museum Building will be seen.

Visitors from the Mail and other Steamers at the Docks can join the cars at the foot of Adderley Street upon leaving the Dock train, or may perhaps prefer to take a cab from the Mail Steamer or East Pier. The fare is for a handsome cab 2/3 or if a four-wheeler is engaged 5/3 for four persons. Drivers should be instructed to convey passengers to the Queen Victoria Street entrance.

The Principal Façade of the Museum is towards Grey's Pass between the Government Avenue and Queen Victoria Street, just above the Botanical Gardens.

The Entrance Hall contains the collection of inscribed stones which have been discovered in the City during building operations. Many of these are of great interest since they record the visits of various vessels to Table Bay. Some of the inscriptions are in English, others in Dutch, while one is in French. The crews of the vessels left their letters beneath these stones on the shores of Table Bay.

M. Beaulieu, going to Bantam, in 1619, *via* Table Bay, says:—"Some of our men going ashore "happened to light upon a great stone, with two "little packs of pitch'd canvass underneath, which we "afterwards found to be Dutch letters. . . . . They "contained an account of several ships that had "passed that way. . . . . They likewise gave notice "to ships that passed that way, to take care of the "natives who had murdered several of their crew, and "stole some of their water casks. . . . ."

The oldest date inscribed on these rocks is Nov. 1614, and records the visit of Paul Steursommer, while others bear dates 1619, 1624, 1628, 1629, 1630, etc.

Next to these is a portion of the Memorial Pillar erected by Bartholomew Diaz near Angra Pequena, in 1486, and the like of which were termed by the Portuguese "Padraôs." Another fragment was sent to the Lisbon Museum; and a sketch shows the restoration of the whole Pillar. Near this memento of olden times—for the Cape—is a stone with a Portuguese inscription, found *in sitû*, commemorating the wreck of the "San Gonzales," a Portuguese ship, in Plettenberg Bay, when on her return voyage from India to Lisbon in 1630.

The Hall also contains at the foot of the staircase the skull of a female Right Whale harpooned in False Bay in 1892.

Room I. on the left of the Entrance Hall is devoted to the Invertebrata, among which are some remarkably fine examples of the Oclopoda, Decapoda, Cephalopoda and Dibranchiata, the Octopus family well represented on the coast of Cape Colony. Other cases are devoted to mites, scorpions, spiders, asteroidea, star fish, sea urchins, etc.

The Conchological Collection is not extensive but is extremely interesting. More space and cases however are required to contain the rapidly increasing examples which are reaching the Museum.

Room II. which opens off the former apartment contains the collection of Colonial Antiquities. On the left wall will be found Sir Harry Smith's staff of war and staff of peace, relics of the 7th Kaffir War, adjoining is an example of an early Japan Cabinet, with bronze fittings, of the type much sought by connoisseurs. This Cabinet was brought to the Colony by the Governor Imeleeds of the Dutch East India Company in 1730.

Examples of treasure boxes will also claim attention including the old chest of the Orphan Chamber, bearing the date 1717.

The sword of state, or at least the sword that was probably used to fulfil that service, is alongside the crossbow supplied by the English Government to Napoleon the First, during his captivity at St. Helena. In one of the cases is exhibited a series of magnificent "Bokalen" with engraved designs of rare merit. In addition to the display of a series of coins are other

objects of a heterogenous character, together with the first most complete relics discovered in the Zimbabwe Ruins in Southern Rhodesia by T. Bent, *i.e.*, carved pillars of soap-stone, bowls, phallic emblems of the same material, gold spirals, and gold tacks, ingot moulds, etc.

There is a halo of romance about the chair in which Governor Van Noodt was found dead—the legend says—after having been summoned to the presence of his Maker by a culprit he had sentenced to death. The old sedan chair is another relic of the bygone days of Cape Society.

The old slave bell from the Orangezicht Estate, is preserved in this collection together with some excellent examples of armorial china from Japan, bearing the arms of Governor Van der Graaff, the Proctor family and other well-known "first families" at the Cape.

Room III. Here will be found the collections of Butterflies and Moths, Flies, Bees and Wasps, Beetles, Grasshoppers, etc. The South African insects occupy two large desk-cases.

There is also a display of sections illustrating Parasitism among Insects, their mode of building nests, or showing the different stages of their lives, etc., while another case is devoted to examples of Protection by showing danger signals, by imitation of colour, by adaption to surroundings for safety, or for predaceous purposes, all this disguise and concealment being illustrated by local species, and forming a very instructive display. Another case is devoted to gaudy and rutilant examples of foreign insects.

Room IV. on the right of the entrance hall contains the Geological Collections illustrating the Quaternary and Tertiary systems, the Palaeozoic and Mesozoic Rocks of Europe, together with an extensive collection of fossils from the Neozoic Rocks. South Africa is represented by a carefully arranged collection of rocks and minerals and there is a compact set of specimens shewing diamonds in the blue ground and the various rocks and minerals associated with them in the best known of the mines, and others.

Room V. In this apartment the visitor will find two splendid examples of meteoric iron, one known as the Bethany meteorite said to have been found in Great Namaqualand. Here are also fossils in infinite variety, stratigraphically arranged from all the rock formations of the Cape Colony.

The Bokkeveld (Devonian) fossils contain many type specimens. The Dwyka series, the first accepted ice-scratched boulder from Ceres, the slabs of the glaciated floor underlying the conglomerate in Prieska, and a collection of typical boulders. In the large case in the centre of the room is an almost complete specimen of Pareiasaurus bombidens, one of the characteristic Karroo reptiles, half lizard half mammal, found on the farm Hoogeveld, Van der Byl's Kraal, in the Beaufort Division.

The Staircase leads to the Zoological and Anthropological Departments. As the visitor ascends the staircase a representative collection of the horns of the South African antelopes can be seen, and also part of the skull, and the whole horn cores of a fossil Buffalo from the Tertiary Deposits.

Room VII. which faces the visitor upon arriving at the top of the staircase contains the Anthropological Ethnological Collection, perhaps it may be described as the "Cinderella" of the place. Its contents are of great interest. Clamped on the wall is a series of engravings on rock (petroglyphs), made by some South African aborigines, perhaps of the Khoi-Khoin or Hottentot races, and deeply engraved by means of stone implements into the face of the hardest volcanic rocks of the country. Many of these denote a knowledge of technique, difficult to realise unless seen, and represent large game and hunting scenes. Rock engravings of similar nature are known to occur in Southern Algeria, the Lake Tchad region, etc. Tracings of Bushmen paintings are also exhibited that denote an artistic sense in that very low type—probably the lowest—of the human races. This artistic endowment may possibly be explained on the assumption that drawing was first resorted to because words failed to express completely what man meant to convey. The display of the stone age of South Africa is unique. Enlarged photographs of authenticated Bush people are shewn, as well as four busts of Hottentots, and also the life-size figure of a Bushman, modelled from the flesh. This is only one of the numerous figures of the aborigines of the Hottentot races, including the Basarwa natives of the Kalahari, forming a part of the Ethnological Collection. These statues are not on view except on special request.

Room VIII. is devoted to Reptiles, Mammal and Birds, the latter in infinite variety. The number of South African game birds, Francolins, Quails, Guinea-Fowls, Bustards, Sand Grouses will appeal to the sportsman. A pair of ostriches in full plumes give an

adequate idea of the yield in feathers the ostrich farmer obtains. Next to these are the casts of the leg of an extinct Madagascar Ratite, and the egg of an Æpyornis, next to which the ostrich of to-day appears to be only of moderate size and its egg small.

Numerous are the Reptiles in South Africa. Many of the snakes are there exhibited ; deadly Cobras and Vipers ; many also that were thought to be harmless but which recent researches have proved to be venomous to a greater or lesser degree Harmless however is the egg-eating snake, represented by an example dispatched with the egg still in its gullet. There are also to be found the Lizards, Chameleons, Crocodiles, Land and Sea Tortoises, etc., etc.

Room IX. which surrounds the staircase contains the extensive collection of South African mammals. The visitor will be impressed after viewing this gallery with the great number of South African Antelopes, and their endless variety in size and shape. The little "Blaawbok," one of the smallest—it is hardly 12 inches high—forms an amusing contrast to the huge Cape Buffalo fronting it ; both are however denizens of the same forest. The lordly "Kudu" with its huge spiral horns soars high above its hornless female ; the placid-looking, enormous Cape Eland is there represented by specimens one of which did most likely turn the scale at 2,000 lbs. ; the sable antelope with its lithe form and long scimitar-shape horns bears an appropiate name, being, in addition to the Indian "Black-buck," the only species of antelope known to possess a tawny black skin, etc , etc. In the Equidae or Horses are the two kinds of Zebra now left ; the true Quagga, a lately extinct

animal being represented in the shape of a young foal. This sad tale of recently extinct animals is also to be repeated before the mounted example of the so-called "White Rhinoceros" which next to the Elephant is, or shall it be said was the largest of mammals. Two or three are said to survive in Zululand. A most valued exhibit in the collection is a stick with a big knob carved from the horn of that kind of Rhinoceros, and measuring 4 ft. 4 in. in length. The visitor will also see groups of Hippopotami, local bats, and local elephants, porcupines and wild dogs, jackals, hyaenas, ichneumons, rodents, and shrew mice called Elephant Shrews owing to their proboscis-like elongated noses. There, it will also be seen that the leopard can change its spots as shewn by a melanic variety of the species, while in the group of that other large cat, the lion, the cubs exhibit these spots or rosettes very plainly on the lower part of their limbs, and the said rosettes are still noticeable in the adult lioness. Owing to their bulk the Cetacea, or Whales of the Cape Seas are not well represented. At the entrance however is the skull of the Southern Whale, the whole skeleton of which as well as that of the Hump-back and others, is preserved for ultimate mounting. On view is the lower jaw of that extraordinary animal "Layard's Beaked Whale" bearing a pair of teeth the arched growth of which ultimately embracing the beak, causes, it is believed, the death of the animal, which can no longer open its mouth.

Room X. contains the collection of mounted fish from the Cape and Natal waters. Many of the exhibits are stuffed and painted from life—a difficult undertaking. Others of extreme rarity are there seen especially among the deep-sea fishes, some of

which were obtained from depths varying from 100 to 1,000 fathoms. There are also on view the flat fishes as well as fresh-water fishes, the latter including fine specimens of the introduced trouts, the Rainbow and the Brook trouts.

The exhibited series are, however popular, only a tangible adjunct to the purely scientific ones which are carefully, although forsooth slowly unravelled by the study of the several specialists attached to or forming part of the scentific staff of the Museum. This the "spirit-room" a separate building in itself as large as the Herbarium, contain among others the results of the deep water and other dredgings of the Government trawler "Sir Pieter Faure" carried in the Cape and Natal seas; the South African fishes, reptiles, etc. These collections are however of greater interest to the scientist proper than to the visitor to our shores.

The Herbarium.

Want of adequate space prevents the exhibition of an economic or other series of the South African plants or trees, etc., but the plant collections are housed in a building at the back of the Museum. This Herbarium contains a large number of cabinets in which are deposited the dried and mounted representatives of the South African Flora. The nucleus of the present Herbarium was that made by the famous Cape Botanists Karl Zeyher an Wilhelm Ludwig Pappe whose collections became the property of the Cape Government in 1863. Dr. Harvey who was then preparing a *Flora Capensis*, volunteered to take this collection in hand and mount up selected types as his work on the *Flora Capensis* proceeded. The sheets

at present in the Herbarium which have been authenticated by Dr. Harvey are estimated at over 8,000, and form a type collection of the utmost importance for the local Botanists and other workers in Botany.

The Art Gallery

Will be found in Queen Victoria Street attached to the Museum Building. The collection is open free to the public from 10 to 4 in winter and from 10 to 5 in summer, Good Friday and Christmas Day excepted. On Sunday afternoons it may be inspected between 2 and 5 o'clock.

Among many others the Gallery includes Colin Hunter's "The Silver of the Sea," certainly one of, if not the, best specimen of that artist's work, "The Bridge" by Ed. Abbey, R.A., "The Blue Gown" by George Henry, "Forbidden Fruit" by Shannon, "The Reed Cutter" by Waite, "After Fifty Years" by Bramley, "Launching the Salmon Boat" by Waterlow, "Grace" by Harold Knight, "Youth" by C. Robinson, and "Rochester" by C. W. Wyllie, also works by Sir Francis Powell, Lea Hankey, Lucy Kemp Welch, Adam Protor, Corbert, Herbert Marshall, Arthur Lennon, Patrick Nasmyth, Henry Woods, Lee, etc. and many pictures by the best known Colonial artists.

Statuary.

Early in 1908 the Trustees of the Art Gallery accepted the generous offer of the Trustees of the Beit Bequest of a collection of replicas of ancient statuary, a list of which is given hereunder. The gift has given the greatest satisfaction to the public, there being but one opinion as to the excellence of the specimens

which have already arrived and of the good likely to be conferred on the Colony by the magnificent gift.

The following is a full list of the statues :—

Statues: Discobolus of Naucydes (Naples). Augustus Cæsar (Vatican). Venus Genetrix (Louvre). Antinous (Vatican). Hermes (Lansdowne House). Wounded Amazon (Lansdowne House). Diana Robing (Louvre). Suppliant Youth (Berlin). Nereid (British Museum). Hermes (British Museum). Esquiline Venus (Rome, Capitol Museum). Boy Extracting Thorn (Vatican). Doriforo (Napels). Venus de Milo (Louvre). Apoxyomenos (Vatican). Apollo Sauroctonos (Louvre). Diadumenos (British Museum). Discobolus of Myron (British Museum). Dancing Faun (Florence). Hermes and Dionysus (Olympia, Greece). Fighting Gladiator, Borghese (Louvre). Demeter of Cnidus (British Museum). Torso of Eros, by Praxiteless (Vatican). Relief, Apotheosis of Homer (British Museum). Head of Gaul (British Museum). Head of Apollo, Pourtales (British Museum). Bust of Marcus Aurelius (British Museum). Statuette of Apollo (British Museum). Torso of Ilissos (British Museum). Bust of Homer (British Museum). Torso Belvedere (Vatican). Torso of Theseus (British Museum). Pediment figures from the Parthenon, "The Fates." Antique Horse's Head, from the Parthenon. Three examples of the Parthenon Frieze. One of the Caryatides of the Erechtheum. Winged Victory Fastening Her Sandal (Athens). Victory of Samothrace, one-third reduction (Louvre). Head of Apollo Belvedere (Vatican). Bust of Young Augustus (Vatican). Julius Cæsar (British Museum). Bust of Antonia, Clytie (British Museum). Metope of the Parthenon (British Museum). Bust of Pericles (British Museum).



CHAPTER VI.

GALA SEASON EXCURSIONS.

DURING the Cape Gala Season a series of Excursions are organised by the Cape Government Railways to the many beauty spots accessible to the City. Among these are the excursions to French Hoek, Paarl, Stellenbosch, etc., which many readers will undertake during their next visit to the City of Capetown.

The district is so full of interest historically and pictorially that a few notes upon the various villages and valleys should be welcome to the visitor as the same will ensure that the best features of the spots to be visited are known before the trip is undertaken and the maximum of enjoyment secured.

Assuming that the objective will be the famous valley of Drakenstein and French Hoek the visitor will have secured a seat in one of the comfortable coaches provided by the Government Railways and in the fresh sunny morning of the Gala Season will be rapidly travelling over the Cape Flats towards the mountain ranges of Stellenbosch and Paarl.

Stellenbosch.

A couple of hours will bring the visitor to the siding known as Bosman's Crossing, from which the village of Stellenbosch may be explored. The beautiful situation of the village with the charm of its quaint old-time houses with twisted chimneys and curved gables, the farms with bell towers from which historic old bells have called the slaves to work in the early days of the settlement will not fail to impress the visitor.

Stellenbosch is 31 miles from the City and the site of the village was selected by Van der Stel in 1679, the first year of the commander's term of office. The streets are all close embowered in trees—oaks, with few exceptions, between which vistas of the surrounding mountains blue and opalescent during the day or pink with sunset as the evening shadows grow stamp the village of Stellenbosch as unique among the many beautiful dorps of the Western Province.

Stellenbosch is largely given over to scholastic establishments among which are the Victoria College and the Theological Seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church.

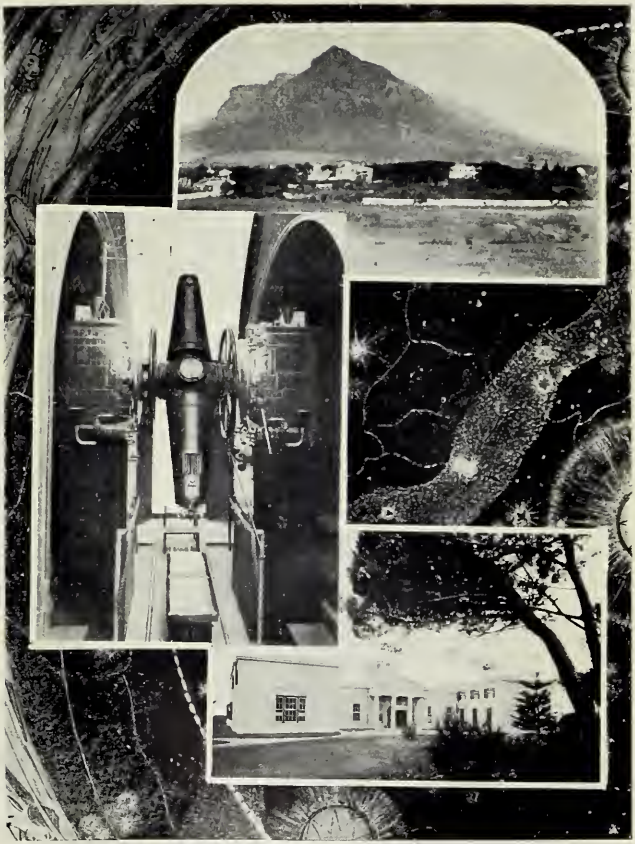
There are beautiful drives to be had all round the village, one of the best is to the Trout Hatchery in the Jonkers Hoek Valley. Another is to "Bange Hoek" or Fearful Corner, which description Kolbe gave to the pass over the foothills of Simonsberg leading to Pneil, which he states "is frequently infested with lions and tigers and leads you on to precipices and pits of water."

In the vicinity of Stellenbosch are the well-known farms "Schoongezight," the country home of the Hon. J. X. Merriman, M.L.A., "Nooitgedacht," Idas Vallei, and others.



The Diocesan College, Rondebosch.

[See page 38.]



THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

1 General View of Buildings.
2. The New Reversible Transit-Circle.
3 The Main Buildings.

Among the old-time buildings in the village which should be visited are the old parsonage "La Gratitude" 1704, "Libertas," granted to Adam Tas, 1683, containing frescoed walls and within its curtilage a wine store and farm bell inscribed "me fecit Amstellodami, anno 1732." Then the Dutch Company's Arsenal bearing the mark V.O.C. will claim attention with its quaint bell tower and bell from which the warning was given in the strenuous days of the early eighteenth century, and which is even now used for the market which has been constructed around this venerable pile.

An exceptional interest attaches to the hill bounding the village on its western side, its name, Papagaai Berg, being derived from the shooting contests which were held thereon in the olden days when the mark used was the stuffed figure of a "papagaai" or parrot.

Having spent a day in historic Stellenbosch we entrain for the Paarl and are soon in the vicinity of

Mulder's Vlei Junction.

Views are obtained of the Government Agricultural College on the beautiful farm "Elsenberg," and, towards the mountain side, of "Uitkyk," the fine estate of the Hon. J. W. Sauer, M.L.A. Above it towers the "kopje," where still lies one of the old Dutch cannon used for announcing to the countryside the approach of friends or enemies from oversea. We now make rapid pace through

Klapmuts,

one time the furthest cattle-post of the Dutch East India Company, but nowadays celebrated as the place at which the Cape Hunt Club has met for many a classic run. We now leave the limits of modern Stellenbosch—in former years it comprised a vast territory—and reach the

Paarl,

the rural capital of its thriving district. Nothing is visible of this unique town from the station at which we are to be shunted from the main line which leads to the North on to the branch line which takes us to our destination. It is second to Stellenbosch in seniority of establishment, and a healthy rivalry exists between both centres in many matters of local importance. The Dutch Reformed Church in the typical Cape style dates back to the year 1717. At no time during our excursion shall we lose sight of the gigantic granitic mass which dominates the town, and which, when sunshine follows rain, glistens so brightly as to have given it the name from the earliest times of "Pearl and Diamond Mountain." We shall not have time to drive down its long umbrageous street of several miles length, inspect its industries, wineries, distilleries, churches, schools, and park, or enter into the remarkable life of a place where many of its inhabitants successfully combine commercial with viticultural undertakings. We must leave its beauties and bustle behind, for we are now making for

Groot Drakenstein,

and the smiling valley through which the Berg River winds its course, is before us. On the left, ranges of mountains hide from our view the districts of Worcester and Tulbagh. Before us, in the distance, at the head of the valley, lies French Hoek (*anglice*, French Corner), and beyond, the Caledon district. On our right the Simonsberg—which seemed so easy of ascent from the Stellenbosch sides—towers high and inaccessible. The Dwars River separates it from another mountainous mass, which is the buttress of the Caledon Bergen. It is easily identified from Lady

Anne Barnard's description in one of the published letters written in 1797 to her friend the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville. In recounting her journey from Stellenbosch to Drakenstein this charming writer on early Cape Colony says :— "The finest mountain that fancy can form is on the left. Had poor Burke, who I fear is no more, seen it, he would have said that when formed the Almighty had *riven* it in two, to divide between His countries, but had stopped in the intention when half executed. I do not think it is the Simonsberg which I alluded to, but another, whose name I have yet to obtain. This valley is without doubt the richest land and the best in the Colony." So had thought the Dutch Commander in 1690, when he extended his Stellenbosch settlements to the valley which was named after Governor Van Rheede tot Drakenstein, and so judged the Imperial statesman in 1897, when he selected some nine farms for his fruit-growing enterprise. One cannot but reflect on this unique,

Historic Parallel.

Van der Stel was the great pioneer of his day and an enthusiastic farmer. His first Colony was named after himself. Two hundred years later the Pioneer of the North bequeaths his name to *his* first settlement—Rhodesia ! To-day, in a part of the former's original colony of Stellenbosch we are to revive many memories of both,—to renew our acquaintance with the past and see the developments effected by the industry of people of English, Dutch and French descent.

History of the District.

Van der Stel, having previously disposed of his own name elsewhere, named the valley after his friend and official superior Hendrik Adriaan Van Rheede tot

Drakenstein, Lord of Mydrecht, who was one of the Directors of the Dutch East India Company, on the occasion of a visit of inspection paid by him to the young Colony. He was a scholar, botanist, author and one time Governor of Malabar. The Commander, having but a limited population to draw from, found great difficulty in carrying out his scheme of land settlement. His favourite locality—Stellenbosch—absorbed all demands and the Council of Seventeen, which controlled the various Dutch East India Companies, were far from successful in prevailing upon the people to leave the *vaderland*. An opportunity, however, presented itself which admirably suited the authorities at Headquarters and the Colonial Governor. Great numbers of

Huguenots

had flocked into the Netherlands consequent upon the revocation, in 1685 by Louis XIV., of the law called the Edict of Nantes made by Henry IV. in 1598. The Directors offered these "Exiles for conscience sake" a home in South Africa ; free passages with liberty to return at the end of five years, a Clergyman of their own (Simondium is named after him), gratuities, free farms and other privileges were given. It is to be presumed that they were selected to supply practical men for the Company's colonization scheme. Of their social rank it is difficult to judge from the official list, for it is to be remembered that the thousands of Huguenots expelled from France had lost everything in their hasty flight except their lives and were forced to earn their daily bread as best they could. For example the three brothers De Villiers—Abraham, Pierre, and Jacob—described as vine dressers *may* very possibly have been *owners* of vineyards before they flew from La Rochelle. We *know* that Jean

Prieur Du Plessis was a surgeon and belonged to a noble family of Poitiers before he became a wine farmer at the Cape. Napoleon I., wishing to rally round his throne all the French families, offered a Du Plessis at Stellenbosch the restoration of his ducal title and estates, but the sturdy South African preferred the country which had afforded his parents an asylum to the land of their birth. Of the two hundred who accepted the offer all were principally settled in the locality. The original title was for 120 acres, but the boundaries were considerably extended by later grants. The *Emigrés* lost no time in setting to work. They grew wheat, planted vines, olives and fruit trees, built houses and ere long their plantations were among the most flourishing in the Colony. They did much to improve the cultivation of the vine which had already been introduced from the Rhine before their arrival. They were gradually merged with the European population of the country. Their descendants are scattered all over South Africa from Capetown to beyond the Zambesi. The farms in Drakenstein still retain the names they gave them:—Bien Donne, Champagne, Dauphine, Lormarins, La Parais, La Motte, Lac D'Orleans, Lauguedoc, Lorraine, La Provence, La Providence, La Cotte, La Terre de Lucque, La Vallie de Josaphat, Normandie, Rhone, etc. The majority of the properties here and many throughout South Africa are still farmed by bearers of French names, amongst others, Basson, La Batte, Blignaut, Cellier, Cordier (now written Cortje), Cronjé, Delport, Durant, Faure, Le Fèbre, Fouché, Fourie, Gardiol, Le Grange, Hagot (Huged or Hugo), Joubert, Jourdan, Lombard, Malan, Malherbe, Marais, Naude, Pinard (now written Pienaar), Du Plessis, Du Pré, Retif (now written Retief), Russeau, Roux,

Le Roux, Théroud (now written Theron), Du Toit, Villion (now written Viljoen), Vivier and De Villiers. All acknowledge the Right Hon. Sir John Henry De Villiers, P.C., the Chief Justice of this Colony, who graced the Union Convention with his dignified presence and guided its deliberations with his profound knowledge of law and affairs, as the most distinguished descendant of these refugees. Even in his case an intimate connection with the avocation and place of domicile of his Huguenot ancestors still exists as those will perceive who visit his magnificent farm Lust en Vrede, which contains the finest Citrus Orchard in the district and possibly in South Africa.

Viticulture.

The early history of the vine has already been touched upon. It is unquestionably the oldest industry in South Africa. Under the genial influence of the South African suns and the suitable climate of the Western Province it rapidly flourished. With proper conditions and culture the old European vines usually attained the respectable age of and remained in full bearing for from 80 to 100 years—in some instances longer. A wine farm, therefore, passed from generation to generation as a very valuable heritage. In the "Eighties," however, *phylloxera*, accidentally introduced from France, infected a vineyard in the Cape Peninsula and from there, despite every known caution and effort, commenced its devastating march through all the viticulture districts. The farmers bore the blow heroically. Old vineyards were uprooted as they became infected and new vines were planted in redelved ground at enormous expense on American stocks which are phylloxera resistant. Experience has taught all concerned to adapt themselves to the new conditions involved in the culture of a *grafted* vine which differs

in many material respects from the simpler wants of that grown purely on the European stocks. The new system, although involving more labour, expenditure, and attention, gives a more liberal return ; and experts, after severe tests, favour the quality of the juice of the grape grown on grafted vines. All the reconstituted vineyards are not yet in full bearing. It has been roughly estimated that Groot Drakenstein has some 1,250,000 grafted vines under cultivation, yielding, at present, a minimum of approximately one quarter million gallons of wine. This will increase as the vines come into full bearing. The wines made are principally of the light Hock and Claret types. In contrast to the conditions which prevail on the Rhine during the pressing season, which takes place when the winter is near, and the days more frosty and cold than otherwise, it should be stated that in South Africa the grapes ripen in the months of January and February, and the vintage during February and March when the heat is most intense. Resort must consequently be had, in making high-class wines, to artificial devices for reducing the temperature of the fermenting must, in order by a process of slow fermentation, at a low temperature, to prevent the otherwise great loss of ethereal and very volatile bouquet compounds.

Horticultural.

The late Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes, as has already been indicated, was an enthusiastic farmer. During the *phylloxera* era several farms came into the market. Nine of these he acquired here, and caused them to be replanted with orchards and vineyards. Subsequently the farms were merged into a privately subscribed company known as the Rhodes Fruit Farms, Limited. There are some 83,000 trees of every variety of fruit on this Company's estates, but we gather that Groot

Drakenstein cultivates 160,000 trees. In addition to catering for the local markets at Capetown, Kimberley, Johannesburg, and other centres, as well as Rhodesia, 60,000 cases of fruit were exported to London during the 1908 season, and there is every prospect of this figures showing a substantial increase year by year. It would be quite impossible here to even attempt to do justice to the horticultural enterprise of the Groot Drakenstein farmers. Mr. H. E. V. Pickstone's celebrated nurseries, from which all the Rhodes Fruit Farms were supplied with trees, and where annually about a million young trees are raised for South African and oversea plantations, are well worth a visit.

The Rhodes' Fruit Farms Factory.

Adjoining the large Pack House in which the enormous fruit output of the Rhodes' Fruit Farms is handled, the Company has erected its Jam and Canning Factory. It is equipped with up-to-date machinery and appliances of every description. Although this branch of its undertakings is practically in its infancy, it handled many hundreds of tons of fruit during the 1908 season, and its jams and canned fruits have already secured a well-merited reputation. Such processes as can be dealt with at the time of the year will doubtless be viewed with interest by visitors.

French Hoek.

To proceed up the valley to French Hoek, more than one day should be allowed to become acquainted with its charms It is more closely settled than Drakenstein of which it originally formed a part. More French names are to be found there than elsewhere in comparison to its size. French Hoek has become an educational centre of considerable importance; 400 young people—some from even the



Hex River Pass. Cape Government Railway.



Simonsberg, Drakenstein.



A Trout Stream, Groot Drakenstein.

See Gala Excursions, page 54.

remote parts of South Africa—are on the roll of the High School which annually justifies its reputation when the results of the University Examinations are published. In addition to the culture of fruit and the vine, Turkish tobacco has recently been grown and the yearly harvest is sold by public auction to buyers who come from Capetown and elsewhere.

General.

These fugitive notes would be incomplete without a reference to the toilers on the soil and a few other matters. Various trades are followed by the individual inhabitants of Groot Drakenstein. These are chiefly confined to the coloured population on the Mission Station at Pniel, established 65 years ago by the Rev. J. F. Stegmann. The venerable pastor has charge of some 1,000 souls. The Institute owns its own church and school. It was originally founded to minister to the spiritual wants of the newly liberated slaves dispersed over the district, and to serve as a centre from which labour could be supplied to the surrounding farmers. It is beautifully situated, and has justified the expectations of the pious Dutch founders of a bygone generation. The existence of the institution prompted the late Rt. Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes to lay out another township on the other side of the Dwars River. It consists of about 150 well-built cottages, let to the employees of the Company at reasonable rentals.

Tulbagh.

The land of Waveren is distant some four miles from Tulbagh Road Station which is 75 miles from the City. It is beautifully situated, surrounded by the Winterhoek and Witzenberg Mountains, in a district which is perhaps unsurpassed in the whole of South Africa for variety and beauty of wild flowers. In the

village there are several ancient Dutch-Huguenot architectural remains of great interest specially noteworthy being the old Church. A few miles from the village is situated the old Drosty where the Magistrate in the early days held his Court. There are numerous vineyards, orchards, and well-kept farms in the valley.

Ceres.

This picturesque village is 10 miles from Ceres Road Station which is distant some 84 miles from Capetown. The road from the station to the village passes through the well-known Mitchell's Pass which for beauty and grandeur will be difficult to excel. Ceres is famous for its Trout streams which will well repay a visit. There is a fine swimming bath and several comfortable hotels in the village.

Worcester

is a thriving commercial town and important railway centre and is 117 miles from the City. It is one of the largest viticulture districts in the Colony and yields great quantities of the best wine and brandy. It is also famous for the production of rasins There are agricultural and horticultural shows held annually, and a flower fete, all of which attract thousands of visitors. Here is the junction of the main line with the new Cape Central Railway which runs through the fertile districts of Robertson, [Ashton,] Montagu, Swellendam, Oudtshoorn and Mossel Bay.

The Hottentots Holland.

These mountains with their lofty peaks are within easy reach of the City and will afford mountaineers abundant scope for their energies. At the foot lie the towns of Somerset West and Sir Lowry Pass, either forming good starting points. The wide range of magnificent scenery to be obtained from the summit is well worth the climb.

Somerset Strand

is a favourite seaside resort about 25 miles from Capetown It is pleasantly situated on the shores of False Bay and provides abundant attraction especially boating, fishing and bathing. There is a splendid beach which at summer time is thronged with visitors. Hotel accommodation is ample and with the adjacent villages of Somerset West and Gordons Bay the visitor has a wide field for enjoyment.

Gordon's Bay

can be reached by way of the beach from Somerset Strand. There is, however, post cart communication from Sir Lowry Pass station, a distance of five miles. Situate close to the mountains with a fine beach the visitor can enjoy the pleasures of mountaineering, bathing and fishing. It is a quiet secluded place and a favourite honeymoon resort.

Sir Lowry Pass

is the next station beyond Somerset Strand on the Caledon line, and makes a convenient base from which excursions to many points may be made. It is close to the splendid range of mountains known as Hottentots Holland, is but a few miles of Gordon's Bay and Somerset Strand and within reach of Lourensford, Sir James Sivewright's beautiful estate at Somerset West.

Caledon

has been a favourite resort of tourists for some years past. It is situated in a district renowned for its attractive scenery and the health restoring qualities of the chalybeate baths. The climate is dry, healthy and bracing, and visitors can be assured of all modern comforts in the up-to-date hotels and boarding houses in the town. The railway journey from the City is

one of great interest affording many glimpses of scenery of mountain, glen and wood with white gabled farmhouses dotted here and there, surrounded by extensive vineyards and orchards. The splendid panorama which is gradually revealed as the train toils up the zigzag way from Sir Lowry Station to the top of the Pass is one which the visitor should not fail to see. Caledon is far famed for many varieties of heaths and other wild flowers which the district yields and the Annual Flower Show during the summer is a great event and the Show well worth a visit.

Montagu

is on the Cape Central Railway line and is distant some 6 miles from Ashton Station. It is chiefly famous for the Hot Springs (110 deg. Fah.) which are situated in a beautiful Kloof about a mile and a half from the village. The old residents say that some years ago, there were inscriptions cut on the rocks dating back as far as 1750, but in making alterations the rocks were cut away, however, there are some there still dating back to 1818.

The Baths have been celebrated locally for over 100 years for their marvellous cures in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, and Nervous Exhaustion. Until lately no one could tell why the water had such wonderfully curative effects, the virtue being supposed to be Oxygen Gas. However in November 1908 Professor Hahn inspected the waters at Montagu, and found that they were strongly Radio-Active, this being caused by emanation given off by radium, stronger than Marienbad or Baden Baden.

The great difficulty for many years past, was the want of proper accommodation, but this was remedied by the New Cape Central Railway who bought the property in September 1907, since then the Sanatorium

and Bath House have been put in proper order and re-furnished, and a Swimming Bath 50 feet by 20 feet has been added. Golf Links have been laid out, also Tennis Courts and Croquet Lawn. The drive from Ashton to Montagu through Cogman's Kloof is very fine, and the Baths being situated in the Karroo, makes them a most delightful health or holiday resort.

Hermanus

is to be reached by cart from Bot River Station on the Caledon line. It is a secluded sea side resort famous for its slippery rocks, sandy coves and picnic spots. Splendid fishing is to be had from the rocks, all along the shore. Comfortable hotel accommodation can be secured and the visitor need have no misgivings about enjoying a stay in the breezy and exhilarating atmosphere of this delightful dorp.

[*N.B.—Visitors should call at the Bureau of the Publicity Association at the Railway Station, Capetown, where the latest information will be obtainable with regard to the special facilities which are available from time to time by the Cape Government Railways and the new Cape Central Railways, for visiting all or any of the above-mentioned places of interest.*]



CHAPTER VII.

THE ROYAL OSERVATORY.

MOST residents and visitors to Capetown are aware of the existence of the Royal Observatory, but comparatively few have been able to pay a visit to that important scientific institution. As the Observatory ranks among the foremost in the world, a few particulars may be of interest in removing the somewhat nebulous ideas in vogue as to the nature of the work carried on there.

A staff of over thirty persons is engaged in the daily work of observation and computation, as well as in constant attention to the minute practical details incidental to the work.

Originally the Observatory was founded for the purpose of assisting navigation, in addition to supplying much desired information about the Southern stars.

The honour of being the pioneer in Astronomical work at the Cape belongs to the Abbé de la Caille, who arrived here in 1751, and in the space of two years carried out a most valuable series of observations.

In 1820 the establishment of the Cape Observatory was authorised by the Admiralty, and the Rev. Fearon Fallows was appointed first Astronomer. He eventually fixed the site for the Observatory on what was then a sandy waste surrounded by an extensive marsh. Fallows died in 1831, and was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Henderson, who soon resigned owing to ill-health. He in turn was succeeded by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Thomas Maclear, a name still familiar in the Colony.

At the same time there arrived another great Astronomer. Sir John Herschel, who is often erroneously regarded as the founder of the Observatory and first Astronomer here. In reality Sir John Herschel's expedition was a private one, and his observations were carried on at Feldhausen, Claremont.

Besides his Astronomical work and in addition to many other public duties, Sir Thomas Maclear undertook, as a labour of love, the Geodetic Survey of the the Colony, a work with which the Observatory has been intimately associated since that date.

In 1870 Sir Thomas Maclear was succeeded by Mr. E. J. Stone, who was followed in 1879 by Dr. (now Sir) David Gill, during whose directorate the scope of the Observatory was considerably extended, and the instrumental equipment brought up to a high state of perfection.

In 1907 Sir David retired, and was succeeded by Mr. S. S. Hough as H.M. Astronomer.

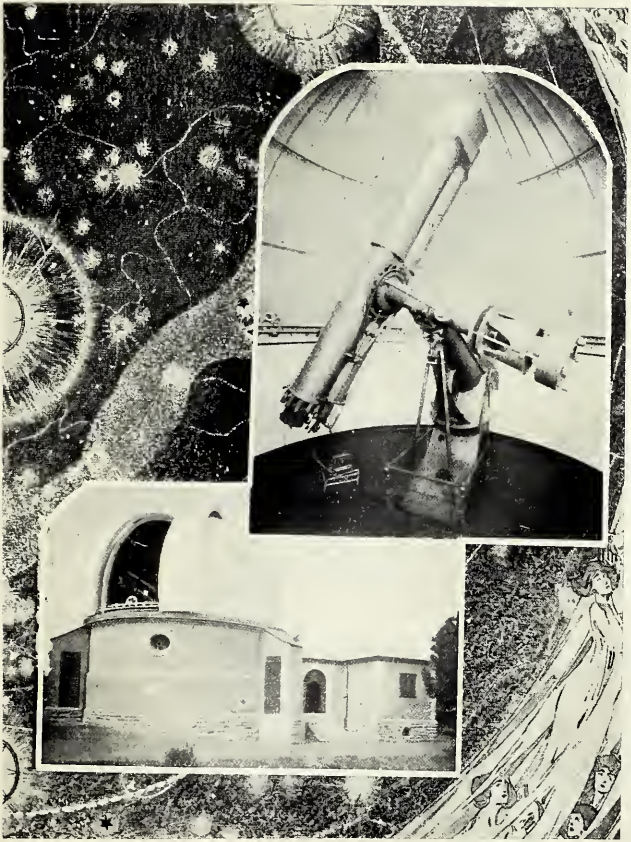
The fundamental instrument in the Observatory is the Transit instrument, which is used for accurate determination of the positions of stars and incidentally for the purpose of giving standard time throughout

the Colony. From this department the gun on Signal Hill is fired daily at noon. Time balls are also dropped daily at Cape Town Docks, Simon's Bay, Port Elizabeth and East London.

It was from the Cape Observatory in 1882 that the idea first took practical shape of employing the telescope for purposes of stellar photography, and in the next few years a catalogue of nearly 400,000 stars was thus obtained and published. In order that a correct image of a star may be produced on the photographic plate, it is necessary that the telescope should be automatically driven by clockwork so as to follow the star.

In 1887 a Congress of Astronomers was held at Paris, as a result of which it was decided to organise a photographic survey of the heavens on a much more ambitious scale, the whole work being distributed among sixteen different observatories. The share undertaken by the Cape Observatory has been vigorously carried on, and is now nearing completion.

A further extension of the work of the Observatory was rendered possible by the magnificent gift of the Victoria Telescope and Laboratory at a cost of over £10,000 by the late Mr Frank McClean of Rusthall, Kent, the instrument being constructed by Sir Howard Grubb, Dublin. The principal object glass is of 24 inches aperture, and is adapted for photographic work. The visual telescope is of 18 inches aperture, and the guiding telescope of 8 inches aperture. All these telescopes are mounted parallel to each other on the same powerful equatorial stand, and have all a focal length of 22 feet 6 inches. The floor of the Observatory, weighing 12 tons, rises and fall through

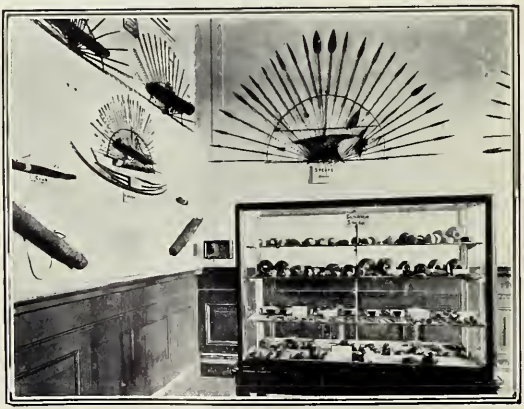


THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

The Victoria Telescope and Laboratory.



Queen Victoria Street Elevation.



Room No. VII, Anthropological.

a range of 10 feet to permit easy access to the eye end of the instrument. This floor is raised and lowered at the will of the observer by hydraulic machinery and the dome is rotated in a similar manner. The instrument is also provided with two objective prisms of 24 inches in diameter with refracting angles of 8° and 12°, which can be used either separately or conjointly, and with a slit spectroscope specially designed for accurate determinations of stellar motion in the line of sight. Specially interesting are the arrangements by which the temperature of the air surrounding the prisms of the Spectroscope is automatically controlled and recorded.

A Heliometer of 7 inches aperture and 8½ feet focus, one of the finest instruments of its kind, is in regular use for determining the positions of the planets. It has also been largely used for determining the distance of the sun, the Cape Observatory having taken a leading part in the determination of this most important astronomical constant.

A Photoheliograph is in regular use for taking daily photographs of the sun.

Observations of all comets, which are not easily visible at European observatories, are regularly undertaken in one or more of the ten detached observatories situated in different parts of the grounds.

Meteorological readings are taken daily and forwarded to the Meteorological Commission, Capetown.

A continuous record of the velocity and direction of the wind is also obtained by means of a Robinson Anemometer.

The site of the Observatory covering twenty-seven acres is no longer a sandy waste, infected with snakes as evidenced by its original name of Slangkop, but forms one of the finest estates of the suburbs.

Along with the similar institution at Greenwich the Cape Observatory forms part of the scientific department of the Admiralty, and is supported entirely out of Imperial funds.

Permission to visit the Observatory is readily given for scientific or educational purposes, but not for the gratification of mere curiosity. If the Observatory were made a "show" place, its efficiency would be seriously impaired, as the work carried on is of too continuous and important a nature to allow of interruptions by of sight-seers.



CHAPTER VIII.

GROOTE SCHUUR

MAY be reached by taking a Wynberg tram in Adderley Street, fare 5d.

Another route is by train to Rondebosch, fare 1/3 return. The house is within ten minutes' walk of Rondebosch Station.

At all seasons of the year the gardens of Groote Schuur would be interesting alone, but when the visitor walks through the formal garden to the slopes of the hill side beyond and views above the red-tiled roof and twisted chimneys of the homestead the vast expanses of the Cape Flats, bounded on either hand by the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, the unique beauty of the estate exerts itself to such a degree as to make the recollection of a visit on a fine clear day ineffaceable,

Groote Schuur was reconstructed upon the site of the granaries of the Old Dutch East India Company, and bequeathed by the late Rt. Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes, as the residence of the Prime Minister of United South Africa.

Approaching the house, visitors should note the fine bas relief in the centre gable of the building, represent-

ing the landing of Van Riebeeck in Capetown in 1652. This is finely modelled by J. Tweed, and was specially cast by direction of Mr. Rhodes for this building. Arriving on the stoep, visitors will observe two old pieces of Ordnance —one a decorated design, of Spanish or Portuguese origin of an early breech-loading character which was discoved in Portugese East Africa. The door of Groote Schuur is a replica of the original door purchased by Mr. Rhodes from the old homestead of Martinus Melk known as Elsenberg, in the Mulders Vlei district. The original was destroyed in the unfortunate fire of 1896, but the brass and other metal fittings including the finely wrought iron grills on either hand are the originals. On the left of the vestibule will be found the sitting room and library both interesting departments, the former containing some excellent examples of Colonial furniture and 18th Century clocks. The library, in addition to the bound type-written copies of all the Roman and Greek Classics in the British Museum, contains many objects of interest, historic and otherwise. Here will be seen the flags which the Rhodesian pioneers carried when the rule of Lobengula in Mashonaland was abolished in favour of the enlightened and progressive administration of the Chartered Company. Some splendid examples of Oriental Imari China are to be found in this apartment and in the cabinets are displayed many interesting relics of Rhodesia, among which may be enumerated the Phalic implements from Zimbabwe, a carved wooden dish bearing signs of the Zodiac also from the same locality, soap stone birds, small pieces of gold decoration and gold studs which possibly formed a portion of the adornment of the temples of Zimbabwe in the remote days, in regard

to which much has yet to be unravelled. The Silver Elephant given to Lobengula by the Tati Concession Company discovered in the ruins of the royal kraal at Bulawayo is also preserved in this room.

The Achterhuis is the means of approach to the dining and drawing rooms, the dining room is panelled in teak and contains some excellent tapestries and a collection of glass bokkals, several of which were the original drinking vessels of the Dutch East India Company. In the Achterhuis are displayed various longcase clocks and 18th Century Dutch brass work.

The drawing room of Groote Schuur is one of the most interesting apartments, not only on account of the valuable Oriental and Delft china which Mr. Rhodes used as a means of decoration, but also by reason of the numerous specimens of Colonial and other furniture which are preserved therein. The visitor will not fail to notice the beautiful Spanish brass-bound cabinet of Maple wood, the inlaid writing table of Eastern origin and many other relics of bygone days. There are also several beautiful bronzes by Tweed which were executed by direction of Mr. Rhodes, one among these which will be particularly noticed is that of Burns, the Scotch Poet.

The billiard room is in the adjoining wing and is very beautifully fitted with furniture in keeping with the remainder of the establishment, and it also contains an interesting tapestry and some fine specimens of Dutch furniture.

The visitor will observe upon the staircase the numerous examples of old long-case clocks which Mr. Rhodes enthusiastically collected, and the wealth of old china displayed in the cabinets.

The bath room is interesting on account of its magnificent fittings, and the bath hewn out of a solid block of granite. The room is lined with Pavlatza marble.

The electrical fittings are also worthy of notice as examples of early Flemish brass candelabra which have been adapted to the requirements of modern electric lighting most successfully.

The apartments on the first floor are devoted to bedrooms and the bedroom used by the late Mr. Rhodes is in the wing above the billiard room, with a noble bay which commands a magnificent prospect over the estate, Table Mountain and the Devil's Peak.

From the balcony above the stoep the visitor who is fortunately able to inspect the residence, may secure a distant vista of the National Memorial erected in the grounds of Groote Schuur by the citizens of South Africa to perpetuate the memory of one of whom Kipling wrote—

> "His great and brooding spirit still shall quicken and control,
> Living he was the land, and dead his soul shall be her soul."

To reach the National Memorial the visitor should take the pathway which leads through the paddocks above the "Woolsack," the summer residence of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. A short climb will bring the visitor to the spot where is situate the old teak seat which was so often used by Mr. Rhodes during his residence at Groote Schuur. The view from this point over the Cape Flats and a portion of Table Bay is of a most inspiring character and baffles description. There can be no doubt of the force which it exerted upon the mind of the famous statesman of South Africa, and the contemplation of such a view must have broadened

the grandeur of his conceptions and the width of his outlook—

> "I dream my dream by rock and heath and pine,
> Of Empire to the northward. Ay, one land
> From Lion's Head to Line."

The Memorial consists of a giant bastion upon which has been mounted the well-known Equestrian Group of the late Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., known as "Physical Energy," which was for so many years located in the Octagon of the Royal Academy at Burlington House, London. This bronze was acquired by Earl Grey and was originally intended for the Matappos, but with the consent of Earl Grey and Mrs. Watts the group now occupies a place of honour just below the everlasting temple which has been constructed as a section of the memorial. From the group the visitor will approach the temple by a series of steps with bronze lions, couchant, on every plinth defining the terraces, some eight in number. These lions are the work of Mr. J. M. Swan, R.A. The visitor will find the climb completed under the shade of the pillared temple which has been designed on the lines of the Acropolis at Athens. Here niches have been provided in which it is proposed to place bronzes to perpetuate the incidents in the life of the Founder of Rhodesia. Here will be placed a personal memorial of Rhodes in the form of a bust typifying the spirit of Table Mountain by Mr. J. M. Swan, R.A. The Memorial is the design of Mr. Herbert Baker, who supervised the re-construction of Groote Schuur after the fire in 1896.

Leaving the Memorial the visitor should follow the upper road in the direction of Wynberg as by so doing

a good view will be obtained of the various enclosures in which graze the "Groote Schuur Collection" of the South African Antelopes. Here are wildebeeste and eland, zebras, emus and springbok. Continuing the ramble down the hillside in the direction of the house the visitor will notice the peacocks and guineafowls in the Pine Forest, while fronting upon the lower avenue a series of cages have been constructed containing a large assortment of rare birds, monkeys, wolves, etc., while close at hand are the cages in which the lordly Lions are confined. In the lower enclosures hairy Llamas and Kangaroos flourish mid the envoirnment of Kaffir cranes and other birds.

Truly Groote Schuur is a wonderful demesne open free to all who care to inspect its treasures and will so continue for all time in terms of the bequest of the great-hearted South African who alas is no longer with us in the flesh, but whose "spirit still shall quicken and control," for was he not a man who has, through the Rhodes Scholarships and other benefactions, given to the human mind one of those enduring impulses whose effects remain long after their source may perhaps have been forgotten, and influence the course of thought and through thought of action, after many generations.



Groote Schuur, Rondebosch.

[See pages 71–76]



Tapestry in the Dining Room, Groote Schuur

CHAPTER IX.

THE KASTEEL DE GOEDE HOOP, 1666.



THE title to the Castle is vested in the Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance by Deed given under the public seal of the Settlement, at Capetown on the 23rd day of March, 1840, by His Excellency Major-General Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B., subject to one condition only, which provides that "the road passing between the east front of the body of the place and the gorge of the Imhoff outwork shall be a thoroughfare for the use of the public."

It is open for inspection on Wednesday afternoons between 3 and 6 o'clock ; a small charge of 3d. is made for the service of a guide the proceeds being given in aid of the Soldiers Aid Society.

On other days special permission must be applied for at the Castle for the privilege of inspection.

Historical writing, so say both Carlyle and Ruskin, is made delightful through "disentangling various traceable small threads of relation" by finding interesting "reciprocities and mutabilities," in discovering the beginning of things.

To interest visitors to the old "Kasteel de Goede Hoop" it is necessary to dip into historical matter to some extent and to make a start from the first days of the settlement.

On the evening of Sunday, 7th April, 1652, Johan van Riebeeck made an examination of Table Valley with a view to selecting a site for a fort.

The commander with the skippers of the vessels immediately started operations upon the ground which now forms a part of the Grand Parade between the Opera House and the Railway Station. The original Fort of Good Hope was a square structure consisting of earth walls and bastions surrounded by a ditch or moat. Within were the dwellings of wood and a stone tower.

The bastions of the fort were named after the four ships in Table Bay—Dromedaris, Reiger, Walvisch and Olifant. Such was the character of the first settlement in Table Valley, for it is probable that Van Riebeeck's party availed themselves of the earthworks which according to Theal, were thrown up by the survivors of the Haarlem, which was driven ashore in a gale on Blaauberg Beach.

With the growth of the settlement and the increased importance of the Company's business the Directors resolved to erect a substantial stone fortress capable of accommodating a large garrison. In 1666 the foundation stone of the present Castle which has now

to be described was laid by the Governor Zacharias Wagenaar.

The superintendent of the work was Pieter Dombaer, an engineer in the Company's service, who had at his disposal some 300 soldiers and a party of convicts and slaves.

The Castle was constructed according to the rules of the great authorities upon fortifications of that period, Vauban and Coehoern, and on the 8th June the foundations were marked out by Sieur Hendrick Lacus, Land Surveyor and Fiscal.

Thus began the construction of the oldest building existing to-day in South Africa. As the centre of the life of the young Colony and the cradle so to speak of the South African nation, the Castle of Good Hope deserves a visit from all who love to honour the beginnings of our nation. Save for the rank growth of weeds which make their appearance with the winter rains on the ramparts and the vulgar brick work of the early Victorian period those grand old walls of Table Mountain sandstone stand to-day as they were completed more than two and a half centuries ago, if we except that section of the outer ramparts known as the Imhoff Battery.

We will now take a look round the old fortification, entering from lower Buitenkant Street at the end of the Grand Parade. On either hand stretches the wide expanse of the old-time moat, now devoid of the waters which were led into the same for greater protection, from the canal which skirted the Keizer gracht, now Darling Street, or from the Capel ditch on the suburban side of the Castle. This moat would appear to haxe been formed 1677, when on the 25th November, according to the historian Dr. Theal,

"Governor Johan Bax, his lady and his little son, all "the Company's officers and their wives, the Burgher "Senate and other leading inhabitants with their "wives, set to work for a considerable time to carry "out earth from the moat. The Governor carried out "twelve baskets full, his wife six."

Following the example of those set in high places the inhabitants of the settlement were compelled by regulation to assist in the work, irrespective of rank or sex whenever passing the excavation.

Passing between the gate piers upon which are well-proportioned heraldic-like lions the work of the old master Anthon Anrijt, observe the "hangers" of the old hinges of the original gates which barred the entrance and formed between this point and the main entrance a place which corresponds to the barbican peculiar to the Walmgate Bar in the City of York, England.

Notice too the quaint stucco watch boxes in which the "night watch" took shelter from the wind and rain.

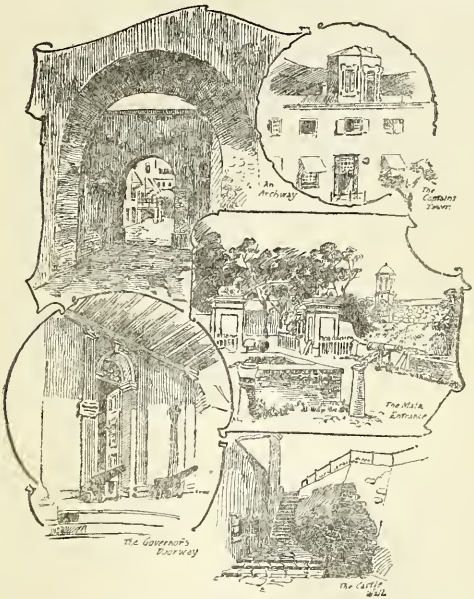
The ravelin from which the musketeers could guard the main entrance and other earth mounds fortunately remain intact to this day, and serve the purpose of shewing that even after the completion of the stone structure various commanders felt it desirable and necessary that the walls should be protected from possible cannon shot from invading forces.

We are now able to inspect the main entrance or Van der Stel gateway, one of the most beautiful architectural monuments of the work of that Governor remaining in the Colony.

This gateway resembles those which are peculiar to the town of Dordrecht in Holland, and notwithstanding

the belief that Simon van der Stel designed the same it is not at all unlikely that the design was supplied by the Company's architect and the materials brought from the Fatherland.

The pilaster's frieze and pediment of the gateway



are of a grey blue stone identical with that which was so much used in combination with brick in the church buildings of Holland and Flanders. With the imported yellow Dutch "klompjes" of which the arch and cupola above are composed, toned down by venerable age, a

most pleasing combination has been secured in this gateway. With its heraldic enrichments on the frieze representing the arms of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Delft, Zeeland, Hoorn Hoorn and Euckhuysen, together with the V.O.C. monogram of the Company and the Lion of Holland above in the pediment surmounted by a mural crown, Capetown possesses a monument of the old pioneers which deserves to be guarded with care and honoured by all who love the antique and artistic relics of a bygone age.

In the cupola above the gate is the original bell bearing the inscription :—

> "Benedicat Terra Dominum Laudet et super exaltetum in caecula Claudiernime Facit Amstelodam in anno 1697."

Famous from the earliest times the bell-founders of Holland bestowed the greatest care in preparing the metal for their bells and it is not surprising that the old bell of the Castle, notwithstanding the fact that for more than two centuries it has rung out the passing hours and given the alarm to call out the Burghers, its tone remains unimpaired to-day.

What tales could this old bell tell of the woes and joys of the settlement, ringing out the old generations and ringing in the new with a mechanical and iron consistency in just such a manner as has made the curfew bells of the cities of Holland and Flanders the most revered of the many interesting relics of the past which these cities of Northern Europe can boast.

So with such thoughts we pass under the arch into the inner court of the Castle originally the garden in which the younger Van der Stel propogated the many valuable plants sent in the Company's vessels

from oversea for the enrichment of the settlement. The ornamental water and dolphin fountain of which we read in the letters of Lady Anne Barnard have vanished, but perhaps one day will be found under the accumulation of soil in which the shrubs and trees are now growing in the court.

Before pushing forward look again at the south-east side of the gateway and observe the fine Rococo gable above the window over the gate.

On the right of the court are situate the Officers' Mess and the Officers of the Headquarters Staff. Facing the visitor will be seen that portion of the building designated "The Kat," for the erection of which tradition states that Simon van der Stel was responsible.

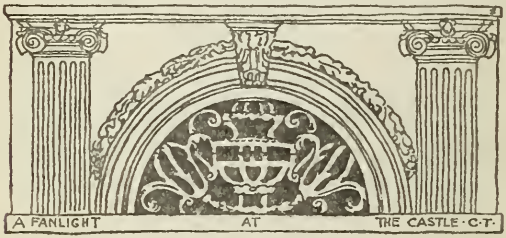
The beautiful balcony flanked with it curved steps of blue stone and handsome wrought-iron balustrade covers the main door of the Governor's House. Here were posted the "placaats" of the Council of Policy and from this point were the burghers addressed by the several Governors of the settlement.

What a massive dignity have these grand old teak doors with their wealth of brass furniture now, alas, covered with many coats of drab paint. May the day speedily come when the hand of a careful craftsman shall remove the work of the vandal and restore these doors to their original beauty.

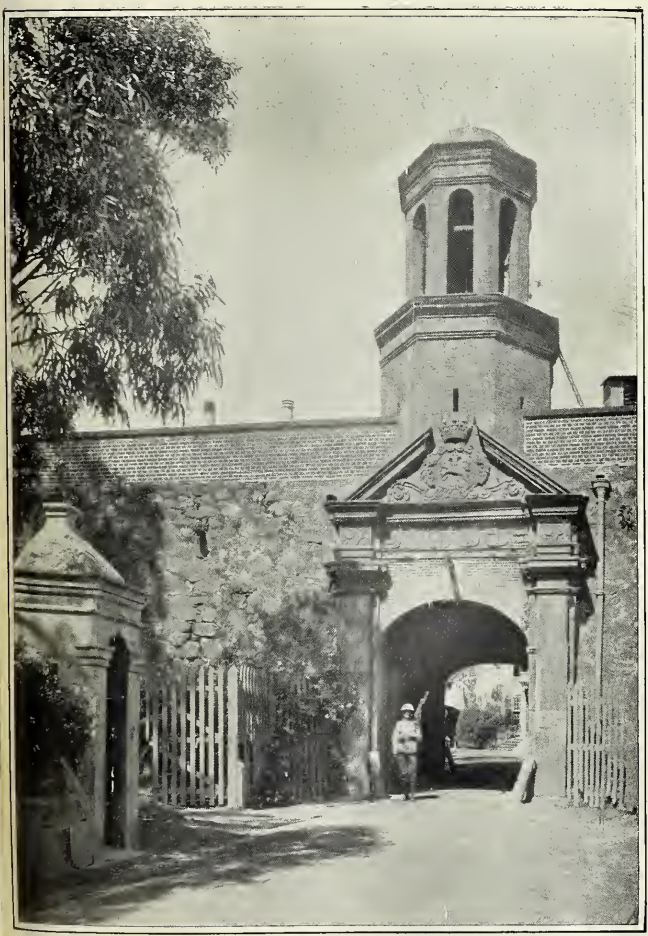
The balcony is supported upon fluted columns and with the entablature and parapet richly decorated with plaster Rococo ornamentation, now fast falling into decay, is another illustration of the artistic skill and taste which was brought to bear in the completion of these old-time dwellings.

The mighty arch with the sun dial above leads to the second or barrack court. The house adjoining is interesting since it was erected by Van der Stel, for the Secunde or Chief Merchant Sieur Samuel Elzevir.

On the left hand side of the court are the offices devoted to the Royal Engineer and Staff. Passing through the passage way in this block visitors will reach the original gateway or "poort" of the Castle which opened out at one time to the strand of Table Bay, before the old Imhoff Battery was constructed. The old gateway is unfortunately covered with a rude structure erected for store and office purposes which it is hoped may one day be removed.



The Imhoff Battery was an outwork of the Castle used for saluting purposes and contained a most interesting building once known as the Armourer's Quarters. The original door which has a fanlight of teak tracery carved with representations of artillery, cannon balls and drums may be seen at the end of the back stoep at Groote Schuur when it was carried by Mr. C. J. Rhodes, upon the demolition of the Battery to make room for railway extensions. It only remains to record here for the information of interested visitors that the old battery was named after Baron von Imhoff,



The Van der Stel Gate, Kasteel de Goede Hoop. [See page 80]



Views of the "Kat." The "Kasteel de Goede Hoop."

[See pages 83 and 84.]

Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, who took office in the Castle in 1743.

Proceeding through this arch we enter the second court which is surrounded by barrack buildings and stores in which one may search in vain for some feature of architectural beauty.

On the right we notice the gate to the well house long since fallen into desuetude. Then immediately adjoining are the grain stores built also by Simon, on the side of the great cross wall which runs through the Castle. According to the despatches Van der Stel had invented some air-tight vaults in which corn could be stored for a considerable time. This subterranean



chamber was to retain the corn which in deference to the representations to the Governor was collected for consignment to Batavia. The vaults should be inspected, for the roof is composed of arches finely groined and giving the place just the appearance of crypt of some ancient cathedral structure.

A flight of blue stone steps on the left gives access to the ramparts which follow the original pentagon with its five bastions.

The two bastions towards Darling Street are designated "Oranje" and "Leerdam," and are built somewhat above the level of the three on the Bay side which are named "Buuren," Catzenellenbogen" and "Nassau" respectively.

One of the first objects to claim attention as we wander round is the old "Goede Hoop" stone, a carving representing a Dutch galleon of the old Company which formed the subject of the official seal at the time. It is certainly in a strange situation ; possibly it was removed from some other portion of the building. It may be of interest to know that a replica of this same stone was carried on board Sir Percy Scott's Flagship, H.M.S. "Good Hope." It appears to have been the custom for similar carved stones to be inserted in the walls of the old Company's buildings at the Cape, possibly to indicate some official association in much the same way as Government buildings generally display the customary Royal Arms at the present day.

Reaching the Catzenellenbogen Bastion from which the Company's flag was floated we enjoy the superb view which it commands of the City and Table Bay, the latter probably stretching mile upon mile an opalescent surface as calm and quiet as a mill pond, on which float a few yachts, fishing boats or maybe the larger ocean-going craft with three or four masts which seems to prop the eternal blue of the South African sky above. What can better recall the associations

of the early days of the Cape of Good Hope than the vista of the Bay from this bastion of the old Castle.

The spice laden fleets of the old East India Company are no more but the Castle walls record the visit of the intrepid voyagers of the 15th century in the post office stones inserted therein which bear inscriptions and records; one in this bastion is dated 1627, while another in an adjoining portion of the Castle dates back to 1607—the earliest date which any of these so-called post-office stones bears so far as they have been discovered.

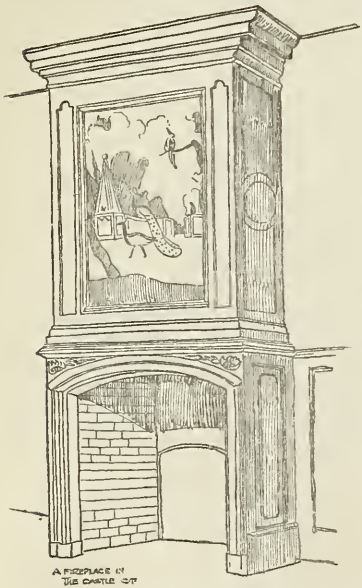
Continuing our ramble we come across a tumbled down structure with closely barred slits in the walls which do duty as windows. This is the upper portion of the "Provost" Prison constructed about 1786 by order of Governor Van der Graaff.

There are other prisons below but we continue the round of the ramparts inspecting, just before arriving at the Buuren Bastion, the roof garden which has been formed on the walls. Here it was that Lady Anne Barnard was fond of walking, and imagination can picture scenes of former Governors sitting here enjoying the evening air of the Cape summer.

The Captain's Tower which stands on the roof of the staff quarters between the Leerdam and Oranje bastions, will be noticed before we return to examine the interior of some of the more important rooms below. This tower was constructed to command the outlook over the Bay, and to observe the signals from the stations on the hill or Lion's Head, it is now found of service as a room for range-finding and other like instruments.

The Interior.

The best rooms in the Castle are those in the Governor's quarters, but there are many other well-proportioned apartments in the section given over to the Staff Office. In nearly every case however the best features of the ceiling timbers of the early pioneers have been obscured by cheap wooden screens and match-boarding. The quaint old cast fireplaces of the Georgian period remain in some instances. The guide will not fail to point out the open hearth with the painted overmantle which is illustrated here, or fail to tell the legend which has been transmitted to us that anybody tampering with the fireplace would fall dead.



A FIREPLACE IN THE CASTLE "KAT"

The Council Chamber in the "Kat" is disappointing, for its original beauty has been completely marred by cheap wood partitions. Some day, however, it is hoped that the whole place may be restored to its original condition.

The sketches by Mr. Francis Masey on pages 77, 84, 85 and 88 are reproduced by kind permission of "The State."



CHAPTER X.

SOUTH AFRICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This institution is open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted) to "all quiet and respectable persons." It is situate between Government Avenue and Queen Victoria Street, and is close to Adderley Street.

THE South African Public Library was established by a proclamation of the 20th March, 1818, as a Government library, which was to be supported by funds derived from a tax upon every cask of wine passing through the market of Capetown.

The wine trade was at that date the principal source of wealth to the inhabitants, and the staple export of the Colony.

In 1828 the Wine Tax was repealed, and to support the library a circulating portion was established, for the privileges of which subscriptions had to be paid.

The library at that period was contained in a wing of the old Commercial Exchange, which stood on the site now occupied by the General Post Office. It remained there until 1860.

In 1856 Sir George Grey, Governor of the Colony 1854-61, granted the present library site for the South African Museum, and another situated where the

Railway Station now is, for the South African Public Library. The authorities of the museum found, as the building progressed, that they had not sufficient funds to complete their designs, and they invited the library committee to co-operate. The committee, by a majority, decided to accede to the proposal; but there were strong opinions expressed by the minority as to the wisdom of such a step.

The library hall was opened by H.R.H. Prince Alfred, the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, in September, 1860.

Two years afterwards the institution began to receive aid from an annual sum granted by the Colonial Parliament. By purchase and by gifts the library had so largely increased that about 1888 the want of space was felt to such a degree that steps were taken to erect a new museum (the old being likewise in a congested state) so as to allow the library the use of the entire building. After many delays the project was carried into execution, and on the removal of the museum to its present quarters the newly-acquired portion was opened to the public by Lord (then Sir Alfred) Milner.

The control of the Library was by Ordinance No. 71 of 1830, vested in a committee of the subscribers, and this Ordinance was afterwards modified by that of 1836, which was in force until Act 33 of 1893 was passed, when the library was vested in trust "for the community of this Colony" in a Board consisting of ten members, four nominated by the Governor, together with four elected by the subscribers, the Mayor of Capetown and the Vice-Chancellor of the University for the time being.

The library is supported by an annual Government grant, subscriptions, the interest from a small invested sum, and a grant from the Capetown Corporation not exceeding three hundred and fifty pounds sterling towards the expense of keeping the library open for the benefit of the public during the evening.

In addition to the books contained in what is known as the South African Public Library there are four collections:

1. The Dessinian Collection.
2. The Grey Collection.
3. The Porter Collection.
4. The Saul Solomon Collection.

In 1899 Mr. Willem Hiddingh, an old Cape resident, and for many years honorary treasurer, died, bequeathing £1,000 for the purchase of books to be called the Willem Hiddingh Collection. Up to the present this sum has been allowed to accumulate in order more effectively to carry out his design.

The library proper contains about 80,000 volumes of such a kind as are usually to be found in institutions not representing any particular branch of literature, and the same remark applies to the Porter and Saul Solomon Collections.

The Dessinian Collection consists of a little over 4,500 volumes bequeathed by Mr. Joachim Nicolass von Dessin in the year 1761, and by the will of the donor is vested in three trustees elected annually by the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church, Capetown. It contains many valuable works studied at that date, in Latin, German, French and Dutch.

The Grey Collection was presented to the Colony by Sir George Grey. In his letter to the late Hon. Mr.

Justice Watermeyer when presenting the gift, he said, "For thirty years one of the chief delights of my life has been to collect a library, which I hoped would form the charm and recreation of my middle life and of my old age . . . As my views extended, like a foolish man, I prepared for the last years of one life more work than several men could accomplish in several long lives . . . I had hoped that after my death this library being left to some new country, might prove to it a treasure of great value, to some extent helping to form the mind of each of its generations as they came following on. But I now feel it to be useless to wait for the period of my own death to render of use to my fellow men that which events have rendered of little or no use to me . . . I believe South Africa will be a great country, that Capetown or its vicinity, will for many reasons be the point of chief education for its young men. There can, therefore, be no more fitting or worthy resting place for treasures which I have accumulated with so much care."

This Collection possesses a number of manuscripts deserving of notice, and amongst them may be mentioned :—

1. A Latin translation of the Gospels with the canons of Eusebius, etc., ninth or tenth century, written in Longobardic characters.

2. A Latin translation of the Bible of the fourteenth century.

3. Manuscripts of Dante, about fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

4. Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, fifteenth century.



The APOSTLES and CAMPS BAY.



AT THE NAVAL STATION, SIMONSTOWN

THE [illegible]
PUBLIC LIBRARY

[illegible]
THE
GRENVILLE COLLECTION



From a [illegible]
15th Century



From a Book of Hours of the 15th Century



One Book of Hours supposed to have belonged to M[illegible] of Valois



Malay Mosque
in Chiappini Street



Old Dutch Fountain
Prince Street
Capetown.



St. Stephen's
Riebeeck Square.



Cottage at Woodstock in which the Capitulation
of Capetown was signed in 1806.





THE OLD SUNDIAL
PUBLIC GARDENS CAPETOWN.

There are extremely rare Books of Hours in the collection, one printed by Antoine Vérard, Paris 1498 (supposed to have belonged to Margaret of Valois, grandmother of Henry IV.), and another by Gillet Hardouyn, Paris 1508. Both these volumes are printed upon vellum, and are very highly illuminated.

Another treasure which the bibliographer will esteem is the manuscript painted by Gillis de Rome in the fifteenth century for Philip the Good of France, while there is yet another in the shape of a Psalter in Greek and Latin, dated Milan 1481, the latter being the third book printed in the Greek language.

More striking to the eye are, however, the small quarto copies of Petrarch, written in the fifteenth century, and they are indeed of great beauty. The "Rognosi" manuscript of the Poems and Triumphs, with the poet's portrait in the first initial, deserves particular attention, not so much on account of the illuminations, though they are very tasteful and splendid, as on account of the peculiar and shaking or trembling characters, in which it is written, and which were purposely employed to shew with what emotion Petrarch's divine compositions were copied. The use of these trembling characters is so exceedingly rare that it is believed to be in the highest degree improbable that another entire manuscript of this kind is in existence.

Amongst early English printed books are a translation of Higdon's Polychronicon, printed by Caxton in 1482, and specimens of Wynkyn de Worde's printing in the early part of the sixteenth century.

Early Continental printing is also well represented. Amongst this class are copies of Justinus, printed at

Venice 1470; Petrarch, printed at Padua 1472; Martial, printed at Venice 1475.

There are good specimens of the early romances, and of works on astrology and magic. Amongst the treasures are the first and second folios of Shakespeare's plays.

The first folio was printed in 1623 by Isaac Jaggard and Ed. Blount, a very fine perfect copy which is worth probably £3,000. The second folio is dated 1632 and is also an extremely fine example.

Then there are copies of the first complete edition of Chaucer 1532, and of Paradise Lost by John Milton, printed by S. Summons of Little Brittain, London, 1669.

A portion of this collection which will probably be more valuable to South Africa in years to come is that in which are books and manuscripts relating to the dialects of South Africa, also those collected by H.E. Sir George Grey and Dr. Bleek upon the subject of Bantu Folk Lore. There are also the works of the same description dealing with the affairs of New Zealand, Australia and Polynesia. The miscellaneous side of the collection, which includes both engravings and paintings and a manuscript from Japan over a thousand years of age, still further emphasises Sir George's assertion that he had prepared for one life more work than several men could accomplish in several long lives.

In the Library Hall will be found some valuable and rare paintings in oils and water colours. One of the best known of these is that representing the landing of Van Riebeeck, by C. D. Bell, from which the Bas Relief at Groote Schuur was modelled.

CHAPTER XI.

THROUGH THE PENINSULA.

THE commercial development of Capetown has been followed by a certain commercialisation of its suburbs, and a journey along the main roads between the city boundaries and Sea Point or Wynberg reveals a very different state of things from that existing say, ten years ago. Green Point and Sea Point on the one side, Woodstock, Salt River, Observatory, Mowbray, Rondebosch, Claremont and Wynberg on the other ; all are now busy little towns. But between and behind these commercial quarters there remain wide expanses of the truly suburban. Of the nearer southern villages, it is true, even the residential portions are townlike enough, but from Mowbray onwards there stretches on either side of the railway an almost continuous landscape of the most countrified description ; copse and avenue, terrace and garden, surrounding dwellings, small and great, from the cottage, picturesquely tumbledown, to the architectural and up-to-date mansion. On the one hand the Devil's Peak and Table Mountain tower

aloft in an aspect unsurpassed for grandeur, their precipitous sides based in luxuriant forests of oak and fir; on the other, the Cape Flats—an alternation of bush and white sand, with here and there a broad, shallow *vlei*—stretch away to the blue, deep-shadowed ranges in the east.

The best method of viewing the Peninsula rapidly is by train, which takes the visitor through scenery between the City and Simonstown which is unsurpassed in the whole sub-continent. Having boarded the train, a few minutes run brings us to a halt at Woodstock, and shortly after passing this station we see on the mountain side of the railway the Old Treaty House—a single storey building with thatched roof—in which the terms of Capitulation were signed in 1806, when the City was taken by the British Troops after the Battle of Blauwberg. On the left side between the railway line and the sea will be noticed the Military Hospital and Craig's Battery. Leaving Woodstock the train soon reaches

Salt River Junction

where the Main Line for the North branches off. After leaving Salt River the Suburban line takes a sharp curve to the South, and looking backward the traveller will obtain a fine view of the Lion Mountain, while on the left side of the line the distant Drakenstein and Hottentots Holland Mountains come into view. A short way off from the railway will be noticed an old white building—"Oude Molen"—where the Zulu King, Cetewayo, was incarcerated after the great Zulu War in 1880. Just below the old mill are the buildings of the Royal Observatory, of which a full account will be found in

another part of this volume. Beyond Salt River is the village of Maitland. The Maitland Cemeteries are a couple of miles down the line and cover a considerable area. **Observatory Road** is the next station reached. A favourite residential suburb is Observatory, possessing a very fine recreation ground, "Hartleyvale." On leaving this station the visitor will see on the left side the Valkenberg Asylum, a fine structure, the site of which was formerly occupied by the Porter Reformatory for Boys now at Tokai. Shortly the train enters **Mowbray** station. This is a convenient stopping place for the visitor desirous of reaching the Rhodes National Memorial on the "Groote Schuur" Estate, and which occupies a commanding position on the slopes of the mountain. Passing on, the train runs into **Rosebank,** where are situated the splendid Show Grounds of the Western Province Agricultural Society and the **Rhodes Recreation Grounds.** The latter is approached by first-class roads of easy gradients from either Mowbray or Rosebank station, or by the electric trams which traverse the Main Road to Wynberg. The ground covers over seven acres and immediately adjoins the Western Province Agricultural Show Grounds, Groote Schuur Estate and the Courts of the Western Province Tennis Association. It is beautifully situated under the shadow of the Table Mountain, and the spectator from the playing ground obtains a magnificent view of the mountain and its slopes, whilst from the top boundary embankment there opens before the eye an extensive sweep of the Cape Flats with the towering Hottentots Holland and Drakenstein range of mountains beyond. A large sum has been spent on laying out the ground

which is available to the general public free of charge except during actual playing hours of matches. The ground was opened by His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G., on the 13th April, 1907. **Rondebosch** is next reached and this suburb is perhaps the best known by reason of its association with the Rt. Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes, whose residence, Groote Schuur, is here situated. To reach the house and grounds requires but a few minutes' walk from the station in the direction of the Mountain. No holiday to the Cape Peninsula would be complete without a visit to Groote Schuur.

On the opposite side the romantic Camp ground will be found, where the Cape Golf Club have laid out splendid links. Close to the Camp ground will also be seen the Diocesan College. **Newlands,** the next station, is noted throughout South Africa for its magnificent cricket grounds which adjoin the station. Besides cricket, these grounds are used for croquet and archery. The Governor's summer residence is here and the magnificent estates of Fernwood and Paradise.

What is now the Vineyard Hotel, at Newlands, was the country house of Sir Bartle Frere and other Governors. Newlands House, in Newlands Avenue, is the summer residence of the present Governor, and both it and its predecessor on the same site have served the same purpose at various times, both for English and Dutch Governors.

Also at Newlands is "Protea" or Bishop's Court, the residence of the Archbishop of Capetown. This fine estate was presented to the diocese by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. It is delightfully situated among the woods close under Table Mountain, and is about a

mile and a half from Newlands Station, whence its immediate approach lies through a splendid avenue of pines. The estate was originally the property of the first Dutch Governor, Johan Van Riebeeck.

A little above this, a fine road, constructed by the late Mr. Rhodes but outside the fence of the latter's grounds, connects Newlands Avenue with Constantia Nek. It traverses gentle mountain slopes and is about four miles long. Magnificent scenery is commanded, and the indigenous forests of silver trees are seen in a pristine luxuriance unequalled elsewhere.

Claremont.

On the Grove Estate at Claremont, which is the next halting place for the train, is the Herschel Obelisk, erected to the memory of Sir William Herschel, the famous astronomer, who made extensive observations at the Cape, and abutting on the Main Road in that suburb is "The Hill," the residence of Mr. H. M. Arderne, to which is attached a landscape garden of widespread fame.

Adjoining Rosmead Avenue, below the railway at **Kenilworth** is the South African Turf Club's Race-course. This is situate but a few minutes' walk from Kenilworth Station. One of the most picturesque suburbs in the Cape Peninsula is **Wynberg**. The roads are well cared for, there is a good underground system of drainage and an abundant supply of water. Many fine houses have been erected here and none of the other suburbs can boast of such a number of lovely avenues as Wynberg, while the beautiful park, purchased to commemorate the Accession of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, situated on the slopes of Wynberg Hill, affords a series of splendid views of great beauty and magnificence.

Wellington Avenue at Wynberg derives its name from the great Duke, who spent some time in a house in that locality, still extant.

The hill which here separates Wynberg and Newlands is known as the "Hen and Chickens," the name originating from the appearance of the granite boulders on the summit.

The Garrison is stationed here, and during summer evenings the Military Bands give regular performances in the park. One of the finest drives which the visitor can take is from Wynberg Station to

Constantia Nek.

The drive takes three-quarters of an hour, and Cape Carts to hold three or four persons can be obtained for 15/- or 20/-. The route lies through the beautiful Constantia Valley famous for its wine and other viticultural products. This district contains many beautiful old Dutch Farm Homesteads, the one possessing most interest being Groot Constantia, the retreat Van der Stel built for himself when he laid down the reins of office, and where he produced the wine that made an European reputation.

Vlakkenberg and Constantia Berg rise on the left, with, at the junction of their graceful converging lines, the pass known as Constantia Nek. This is the land of Governor Simon van der Stel, lover of trees, to whom the Cape owes so much; here that arch-combiner of nature and art, beauty and utility, spent his days of leisure, and hither he retired when his work for the Colony was finished. The Cape has no statue to Simon van der Stel (more's the pity), but in Constantia—or in Stellenbosch—one may well say, *Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.*



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CAPE TOWN.

The Drawing Room. The Hall. The Throne Room.



From a painting by C. D. Bell] The landing of Van Riebeeck, 1652. [*In the South African Library.*

Another place of interest which can be best reached from Wynberg and which the visitor should not miss is the

Tokai Government Plantation.

Carts can be secured at Wynberg to hold three or four persons for 15s. or 20s. The drive takes about an hour and the best way to do the trip is to drive *via* Constantia and return *via* Retreat. Permits are readily issued at the quarters of the District Forest Officer, Tokai, and every facility is given for seeing these magnificent plantations. The Homestead at Tokai is an excellent example of old Cape Dutch architecture, and a capital illustration of this is provided in this volume from a photograph by Mr. E. J. Steer. Leaving Wynberg the train rapidly passes **Plumstead, Retreat, Diep River** and **Lakeside** and then steams into

Muizenberg

which is probably the most popular of the Cape seaside resorts. With up-to-date schemes for drainage and electric-lighting, visitors may be assured of every comfort which modern municipal methods and sanitary science can secure.

The bathing is luxurious at Muizenberg, and with the aid of a surf board visitors may spend much of the day in the breakers.

The beach of glistening white sand is the playground of youthful South Africa.

Sand modelling and paddling are pleasures for the youngsters which cost little and recreate much. The annual holiday at Muizenberg is a sound investment.

Walking through Muizenberg in the direction of Simonstown visitors will observe on the right hand side of the road the famous cottage in which South

Africa's greatest statesman breathed his last. It contains many momentoes of the Empire Builder and is always open for inspection. At **St. James'**, the next station, will be seen the Marine Biological Station, which contains many specimens of fish found in Cape waters. The station is under the control of the South African Museum. **Kalk Bay**, which is the next reached, is the headquarters of a large fishing industry, close upon a hundred boats being engaged in this hazardous occupation. The mountains between Muizenberg and Kalk Bay are easy of access and are well worth the ascent. They yield many varieties of wild flowers, and afford the climber a splendid view of the whole of the surrounding districts. **Fish Hoek**, the station beyond Kalk Bay, is the point from which

Kommetje,

a fishing village on the opposite side of the Peninsula, is reached. The distance is some ten miles—a good day's journey by foot, but the road is level and in good condition either for cycling or driving. Passing through **Glencairn**, the train arrives at the terminus —**Simonstown**, which is more fully described in the next chapter.

A few miles beyond Simonstown is the real "Cape of Good Hope," which the Portuguese poet, Camoens, celebrates in his Lusiad as the "southern point of Afric's coast," although geographically the low shelving bank of L'Agulhas is the actual extremity of the continent. Cape Point, as it is locally termed, is a precipitous sandstone cliff, on which a lighthouse is erected, showing a revolving catopric light of the first order, visible at a distance of thirty-six miles.

The view from this headland is very grand, overlooking the foaming breakers nearly 900 feet below and taking in the waters of False Bay and the great wide expanse of the South Atlantic.

"Here the white surge comes bounding to the shore,
And the Cliff answers to its angry roar,
For where the Cape of Storms heaves high its steep,
The clear south-easter foams along the deep,—
Whirls the wild spray in gusts of driving snow,
And sweeps with its salt shower the reeling prow;
While round each winding bay and jutting rock,
The glassy swell rolls with its thunder shock;
Or, deepening vast and sullen, heaves away
To the lone isles, beneath descending day."

CHAPTER XII.

SIMONSTOWN.



THE Naval Station, Simonstown, requires more than a passing notice, and it may be here observed that visitors to this port will find it a good point from which to start for fishing and other excursions. Excellent walks may be had beyond Simonstown to Miller's Point, and to the more energetic desiring a long tramp, to Cape Point, where arrangements may be made to stay over night upon application to the Public Works Department of the Government for a permit to occupy the room which is provided for the use of visitors. During the Gala Season the Union-Castle Company's steamers make delightful excursions from Capetown round Cape Point to the Naval Station. As a boating and fishing centre for the holiday-maker False Bay is without equal in the sub-continent.

If the visitor is fortunate he will find in the Bay one or two of His Majesty's Warships, Simon's Bay being the headquarters of the South African Section of the Navy. The magnificent new Docks which are in

course of completion at a cost of nearly £3,000,000 should be visited.

The command of the naval station for South Africa extends from St. Helena on the west to Mombasa on the east coast, and includes Mauritius.

The importance of the strategical position of this station has in the past been recognised by words only. Before the Suez Canal was opened the highway to the East was *via* the Cape of Good Hope, and it may be said that its importance to the Empire was greater then than it is at present, when it is no longer the only route to the East; but it is still and will ever be the only highway. When the clouds of war in that direction threaten the safety of India and its great sister nations of Australia and New Zealand, they will not be dispersed by dependence on the gateway of the Suez, which might easily be closed against us. The importance of the Cape of Good Hope has at last been recognised in a practical manner in the great work carried out by the Admiralty in the construction of a harbour and graving dock.

Simonstown derives its name from the famous Dutch Governor, Simon van der Stel, who was the first to make use of the Bay as a harbour for the ships during the winter months, as owing to its natural advantages in being so completely land locked it was eminently adapted as a shelter from the strong north-west gales, to which Table Bay was at that time so much exposed. He caused a survey to be made of False Bay, which, however, was not used generally as a port until a century later, when Van Imhoff, Governor-General of India, inspecting the Cape Station, ordered a settlement to be formed on the slopes of the Bay. The advantages were readily

recognised by the British on the cession of the Colony in 1814, when the Governor made it the naval station. At one time, before steamships had so completely monopolised the carrying trade of the world, Simon's Bay was the principal harbour of refuge for merchant vessels, which in battling with the storms off the coast were often so badly damaged as to be compelled to undergo repairs to enable them to prosecute their voyages. Since then, however, the Admiralty has gradually absorbed the harbour for defence purposes, and in the year 1895 an Act was passed by the Cape Parliament, vesting the harbour in the Imperial Government.

The trade of the town now depends entirely on the naval establishment, there being practically no back country; and consequently any expansion must be in proportion to the increase or enlargement of the naval establishment.

The town is governed by a municipal council, and despite the fact that all the Government property is exempt from rates, its position from a sanitary point of view compares favourably with that of any other town in the Colony.

The Dock extension works at Simon's Bay were first proposed under the Naval Works Act of 1899. These works consist of a tidal basin of 28 acres in extent with a depth of 30 feet at low water spring tides, and of a dry dock 750 feet in length, having an entrance 95 feet wide, with a depth of 30 feet of water over the sill at low water spring tides. This dock can be subdivided by a caisson into two docks 400 feet and 320 feet in length, or 470 feet and 250 feet in length as may be required. Workshops will

be constructed for the Engineering and Constructive Departments on the wharf area of 35 acres surrounding the dock site.

The site of the extension works was entirely reclaimed from the sea.

The East Breakwater from the shore to the basin entrance consists of concrete blocks of the usual rectangular form on the outer or sea side, set at an angle of 20 degrees beyond the vertical. The concrete blocks forming the whole of the inner walls of the basin are set on horizontal beds and are made in special shapes, except at the commencement of the East Breakwater where the concrete blocks are laid on rock. The general level of the bottom of the blocks is about 40 feet below low water spring tides. The base of the breakwater below that level is formed of rubble stone deposited to an approved section.

The outer or sea face of the West Pier consists of a rubble stone mound formed to approved slopes, and the upper part from coping level to level of low water spring tides, is faced with large rough stone blocks placed in a fairly uniform line and slope, with the interstices filled in with Portland cement concrete.

The Dry Dock has been founded entirely on rock. The principal facing stones and a portion of the floor is of imported granite. The remainder will be constructed with local stone and Portland cement concrete.

The works were designed at the Admiralty Works Office by Sir Henry Pilkington, K.C.B., and were carried out under the superintendence of Mr. D. Macfarlane, M.I.C.E., and a staff of engineers on the part of the Admiralty.

CHAPTER XIII.

TABLE MOUNTAIN.

"No other place compares with the Cape Peninsula, either "in scenery, climate, verdure, wood, water, salubrity, or "association.

"Table Mountain throws his ever-changing shadows upon "a land of trees, flowers, odorous plants, oak groves and pine "woods, heathy hills and arum lilied vales."

—*General Sir Wm. Butler.*

THE history of Table Mountain (in the human sense of the word) spans four centuries, and the name itself has passed through three languages, having first been given in Portuguese by Antonio de Saldanha. To Saldanha, who in 1503 ascended Platte Klip Gorge, belongs the honour of having been the first European to visit the top of the Mountain. A little more than a hundred years later (A.D. 1615) Sir Thomas Herbert informs us that "to the Table, seamen, for their recreation, ordinarily climb up." Wm. ten Rhyne, a Dutchman, speaks of having ascended the Mountain about 1674; and between 1773 and 1776, Dr. Thunberg, a Swedish Botanist, made no less than fifteen ascents by four



"ABOVE THE CITY." (See Table Mountain, Chapter XIII.)



The Houses of Parliament.

[See page 128.]



The City Hall [See Chapter XVI for details]



Camp's Bay, from Kloof Road

[See page 178]

different routes. In the course of an interesting account, Robert Semple, who about 1800, thrice ascended Platte Klip Gorge, mentions cases of mountaineers, overtaken by clouds, wandering about the top for two days at a time; and Burchell, who made one of a party in 1811, records the fact that, in similar circumstances, an officer had fallen over the edge and lost his life. At the present day the Mountain is annually ascended by thousands of people, whilst at least fifty different routes have been negotiated.

A list of guides available for the taking of visitors up Table Mountain is kept at the Visitors' Bureau at the Railway Station, and the services of reliable guides may be secured through this agency.

The following are a few of the best known routes for the guidance of visitors:—

POPULAR AND COMPARATIVELY EASY ASCENTS: —

1. PLATTE KLIP GORGE.—From Capetown up Buitenkant Street, straight up as far as the municipal wash-houses. Here ascend a "Jacob's ladder" on the right, and follow the winding path until you reach Breakfast Rock, then straight up the Gorge to the summit.

2. STINKWATER GORGE.—From the top of the Kloof follow the pipe track to the drinking fountain, then straight up the Gorge to the left, keeping to the right of the waterfall at the first krantz. When the top is reached, you may turn up the slope on the left, or follow the stream until it reaches the Bridle Path.

3. KASTEEL'S POORT.—From the top of the Kloof follow the pipe track in its windings round the cliffs until you see a signboard. This points out a well-marked path to the plateau, reaching which you may join the Bridle Path.

4. SLANGOOLIE.—Follow the pipe track from Kloof Nek to its very end. Up Slangoolie Gorge it leads you to the Woodhead Tunnel. Climb the slope by the right of the Tunnel and follow the stream to the plateau ; or, when on the top of the mountain above the Tunnel, turn sharp to the left, and follow path to the left of Kasteel's Poort.

5. ORANGE KLOOF.—From Wynberg follow the Constantia Road as far as Constantia Nek, then take the pipe track as far as possible, making for the left-hand corner, where the Woodhead Tunnel emerges, and thence follow the stream to the plateau or the Bridle Path.

6. BRIDLE PATH.—This is the easiest ascent of all, and may be used by horses. A well-marked path leads from Constantia Nek, turning to the right immediately you reach the earthwork fort at the top of the pass. This leads you to the ranger's cottage and to the reservoirs.

7. DIAMOND SPRING.—From Bishopscourt up to Wynberg Hill, where it joins the mountain. Follow the up-track of the old hauling gear, and join the Bridle Path on the plateau.

8. SKELETON GORGE.—Emerging from the road past Bishopscourt, the Skeleton Gorge confronts you, immediately opposite. A heavy teak gate gives access to Kirstenbosch. Passing through the gate strike the stream, and keep at the left of the stream all the way

to the top, the path lying under dense foliage the greater part of the way. At the top, the path to the right leads to the front of the mountain, that to the left, leads to the reservoirs and on to Kasteel's Poort; or, at the reservoirs, turn to the left to reach the ranger's cottage, and the descents by the Bridle Path, Diamond Spring or Hot Gorge.

9. Hot Gorge.—Between the Skeleton Gorge and the Diamond Spring there is a barbed wire fence, belonging to the War Department, running up the the mountain side. Follow the fence then keep to the right of the stream and reach the summit at the back of the ranger's cottage. The path is fairly well marked.

10. Ascension Ravine.—Climb to the Saddle, beween Table Mountain and the Devil's Peak, either from the Capetown or the Rondebosch side. Keep on the Rondebosch side and along the broad grassy slopes and straight up the break in the cliffs, getting out on the left-hand side, not far from the Bridle Path.

The following Ascents need *climbing*, but are not particularly dangerous, except to the incautious and the inexperienced :—

Kloof Corner.—From Capetown to the top of the Kloof. Here ascend by the ridge ; when near the top turn to the right and come out near the Fountain.

The Window Gorge.—From Bishopscourt follow the stream up, keeping on the right bank, where two steams meet; the left one leads to the Skeleton Gorge, the right to the Window. Keep up the bed of the stream till you reach the top.

Saddle Corner.—The name indicates the direction. Ascend the Saddle and then climb almost straight up to the Table, keeping slightly to the right.

SILVER STREAM.—From Breakfast Rock keep away to the left, to a gorge which slopes up to the far left corner of the Table face. Follow the stream upwards, keeping to the left when the head is reached.

THE LEFT FACE.—To the left of Platte Klip Gorge, straight up the face keeping as near the centre as possible.

THE FOLLOWING ASCENTS should only be attempted by expert mountaineers, and under skilled guidance :—

RIGHT FACE.—Between Platte Klip Gorge and the Kloof Corner. From the Platte Klip keep on the right side of the stream and make for the Central Buttress. Climb up by this until within 1,000 feet of the summit, then gradually work up to the left.

FOUNTAIN RAVINE.—From the top of the Kloof take the pipe track as far as Stinkwater, then up to the foot of the ravine which is the most northerly of the three on this special "Apostle." On arriving at the foot of the big waterfall, turn to the right for about 200 yards, then straight up the krantz and keep to the left, emerging at the Fountain.

HIDDINGH RAVINE.—From Newlands Avenue turn up Cannon Street, and up well-marked paths under the trees to the foot of the Ravine, which is the central and the boldest one on this side of the mountain. Follow the stream as far as possible, then turn to the left and climb the krantz for about 200 feet. Enter a narrow chimney to the left, at the foot of which there is a waterfall. Climb the somewhat slippery steps of this fall, and follow the bed of the stream to the top.

FIR TREE RAVINE.—From Newlands Avenue go up through the trees at the back of the brewery, and,

when the path emerges from the trees, keep to the left. Cross the stream, then climb straight up the krantz, keeping to the left of the stream until near the top, then cross to the right side.

SEARLE'S CORNER.—A most difficult ascent. From the Old Deer Park climb straight up the buttress which lies between Saddle Corner and the Silver Stream.

The Secretary of the Mountain Club can give information of other ascents which have been achieved by sturdy and adventurous mountaineers.

The Devil's Peak is easily reached from the Saddle.

The Lion's Head is ascended by a path from the top of the Kloof.

The praises of this famous mountain, so often celebrated, are well deserved. On the side overlooking the city, great precipices rear their grey faces, and present an apparently unbroken line of rock, lying sharp and clear against a deep blue sky; or, when the south-east blows, the clouds drifting up from the southern seas condense on its lofty heights, and fall over the Northern front in an ever-breaking cataract—an *aëriel* Niagara, whose seeming waters rush, and roar, and leap, and fall, and half-way down disappear into nothingness. The eastern face presents a far different spectacle—a long range of towering cliffs and embattled heights rearing themselves above forested slopes and grassy terraces, while, after rain, from the hollow and gloom of deep ravines, white cascades leap into view, bearing to the plains beneath the wreckage of the storm. On the western side, the more broken formation known as the Twelve Apostles rises, at first gently, then precipitously, from the

Atlantic shore; whilst, southward, the mountain falls in easy slopes towards the Hout Bay Valley, the great ravine, the upper part of which has been dammed to provide the city with water, forming a conspicuous feature of the landscape.

How came our mountain into being, with its summit rising 3,$\frac{8}{32}$ feet (about three-quarters of a mile) above the level of the sea? Note the white quartz pebbles, smooth and waterworn, which strew the higher heights, and they will tell you that the whole mighty mass was formed under water by the settling of sand washed into the sea. Evidently the summit of Table Mountain was once at a lower level; the great waters covered it. But, on a cooling planet, there are terrific forces at work, and once upon a time, countless centuries and millenniums ago, the clay-slates which at present line the coast of Table Bay, were tilted up in some great shrinkage of this earth of ours; liquid masses of the globe's interior poured forth "soft as hasty pudding" and at a heat inconceivable, the fiery liquid finally solidifying into the rocks which we call granite. Go to Platte Klip, or to the beach below the Queen's Hotel at Sea Point, and you will see the effect of the contact of the hot granite on the cold clay-slate. But our mountain was not yet made—some of its materials were got together; that was all. Then came a period of marine submersion. A mighty ocean rolled high above our present shores, depositing enormous masses of sand on the top of the granites and the slates. Then the solid earth again lifted itself out of the environing waters, and formed huge mountain masses, of which our Table Mountain and the endless ranges of the Hottentots Holland are but the fragments and remains. Time's mighty

engineers, navvies and sculptors, known to scientists as erosion and denudation, employing sun, and rain, and wind, and all the chemic forces of the air, carved out our present precipices, and krantzes, and gullies, and ravines, and carried the debris to the sea.

It is often deplored that the Mountain, rich as it is in flowers [of which details are given in the Chapter on the Cape Flora] should be so poor in animal life. But it is not devoid of it altogether as in hidden valleys, on slopes and hills rarely trodden but by some exploring mountaineer, you may meet the graceful antelope (grijsbok) in fair numbers. Be there betimes, at day-break or shortly before it. Resting in some out of the way spot, hidden by the reeds or the heather, wait for them patiently. There they come along—one, two, three—ten there may be if you are specially lucky, and one or two may halt on a rock only a few yards away from you. But, remember, there are thousands of visitors to the Mountain that have never seen a buck yet.

Equally fascinating is the far more numerous rock-rabbit, as the *Hyrax capensis* is called in South Africa. There are cliffs on the Mountain which teem with them. Ten, twenty, fifty may be counted in a single hour.

Even the little weasel does not mind you when he sneaks through the bushes, provided you do not stir.

Easier it is to watch the birds. There are no longer any eagles on the Mountain, the last pair, which used to nest on a projecting cliff of the Kasteels rock, having been shot a few years ago. Only hawks, especially the little brown one, have remained, and these are, next to man, the chief enemy of the rock-rabbit. But the

rabbits are on their guard. The moment a hawk strikes down, you hear a shriek from the sentinel, and the whole troop has disappeared in an instant.

More numerous are the sugar-birds, glistening and glittering in the sun while they cling to the flowers of the *Watsonia*, or the heaths, and sip their honey.

Only a few of the feathered visitors and residents of the Mountain have been specially mentioned, but there are many others such as the Robins and Canaries, the Rock Doves and the Crows, and especially numerous and lovely, the Starlings (Sprews); while in the kloofs you may often hear, though seldom see, the Pheasant.

Less attractive, but not less interesting, are the creatures that crawl, *viz.*, snakes, snails and slugs, and insects. Of the first mentioned, the Berg Adder (*Bitis Atropos*), a near relative of the Puff Adder, is found only on the higher levels. A beautiful creature he is, but so sluggish that he remains calmly in the path along which one is coming. Beware! Although he is only a foot long, his bite is fatal. In number this species varies largely, being in some years far more numerous than in others. One may meet as many as ten in a single summer, and at another time not see a single one for a whole season.

Butterflies also are not wanting, one being specially large and beautiful. This is the *Meneris Tulbaghia*, a regular visitor of the shining red mountain flowers. It is for him that all those Disas, Nerinas, and Rocheas display their gorgeous colours, and he is so readily attracted by them, that he will dash towards a bunch of these flowers in one's hand, but swing round and dart away as soon as he notices one's presence.



Cape Point.

[See page 102.]



Peeps at the Public Gardens and S A. Public Library..

The Table Mountain Range.

Attached to Table Mountain, as members of the same range, are the Devil's Peak on the north-east, the Lion on the north, the Karbonkel Berg and Hang Berg at its south-eastern extremity.

Devil's Peak, known in early times both by that name and as Windberg ("Wind Mountain") is of graceful and broken formation. Only some 200 feet lower than the Table, it commands a wide view scarcely equalled by any seen from the latter, to which it is connected, at an altitude of about 2,000 feet, by a saddle. Under the supervision of the Forest Department extensive tree plantations are rising on its north-eastern slopes.

The Lion, so called from its resemblance, seen from the east, to the crouching figure of that animal, comprises Lion's Head (about 2,100 feet), once known as the Sugarloaf—"an exceedingly high mountain"—and Lion's Rump or Signal Hill (about 1,100 feet), whose ancient name was St. James's Mount.

Lion's Head, which is connected with the Table by the Kloof Nek, bears a fine little forest of silver trees. It is girdled with rock in the neighbourhood of its summit, but, with the help of the chains which hang in fissures at various points, can be climbed by the merest child. The cone is surmounted by a steel mast, erected by public subscription a few years ago; on this, however, it has been found practically impossible to keep a flag flying. In old days the Head was used for signalling purposes; but the present Signal Station is situated on the Rump. It consists of a cottage containing the signalman's quarters and his telescope, three wooden flagstaffs, and two signalling racks—the

latter used for communicating with the City only. The whole is enclosed in a barbed wire entanglement, constructed during the war.

On the City side of the Lion there are extensive municipal plantations of fir and gum. Overlooking the Docks, about half-way up Signal Hill, is a fort, which is approached by a military road from the Magazine in Tamboer's Kloof, at the western boundary of the City. From this fort the mid-day time gun is fired by an electric wire from the Royal Observatory.

Karbonkel Berg is attached to the Twelve Apostles at Hout Bay Nek. Though of no great height it commands an exceptionally fine view.

At its extreme southern point Table Mountain is connected at Constantia Nek with the Muizenberg Range. The latter comprises Vlakkenberg, Constantia Berg (3,200 feet), Chapman's Peak, and the Muizenberg Plateau, also known as Silvermine Mountains (some old abortive mine workings being there in existence).

Beyond this range is a narrow strip of level ground, the only place in the Peninsula, except at the isthmus, where there is anything like flat communication between the two oceans. Here a road leads from Fish Hoek to Kommetje, a branch striking across to the small settlement of Noordhoek at the foot of Chapman's Peak.

South of this strip the Simon's Town Range stretches away to Cape Point, where a squat lighthouse overlooks the breakers from an elevation of 840 feet.



CHAPTER XIV.

THE FLOWERS OF THE PENINSULA.

A WRITER in "The Field" in 1905 upon the Flowers of the Cape said :—

"But who can describe the glories of the flower world of the Cape Peninsula? On an area smaller than the Isle of Wight there are found two hundred more species than in the whole of England ; in fact the only district richer in flowers is that of Hong Kong."

In these days people have become largely interested in natural science and when they spend a holiday in the Cape Beautiful they will like to be intelligently directed where to see and find the best of the flora.

Visitors to the Cape Peninsula have always been charmed with the beauty and variety of our flora. Some are content with merely admiring the gorgeous display of flowers exposed for sale in Adderley Street, but to appreciate to the full the exquisite beauty of some of the Peninsula flowers one should see them growing in their natural habitats. A day spent on Table Mountain, Muizenberg or Simonstown Moun-

tains, on the slopes above Camps Bay and the suburbs, on Signal Hill, Lion's Head, Devil's Peak or the Cape Flats will amply repay the lover of Nature

On the Saddle between Devil's Peak and Table Mountain, on the Wynberg slopes of the Table and various other localities will be found growing the beautiful *Anemone capensis L.*, with its delicately coloured "petals." The fleshy-leaved, sweetly-scented "Scarlet Crassula" (*Rochea coccinea D C*) may be seen growing among the rocks round the ledges and summit of the Table, while on the slopes of Orange Kloof (Ravine) hidden away among the bushes the collector will find the parasitic "Harveya" (*Harveya capensis Hook*) whose delicate flowers turn black if handled. Nodding its head above the bushes, the little "Blue Disa" (*Disa gramnifolia, Ker*) with its blue hood and green "eye spots" catches the eye, and in damp patches in the same locality are various species of "Sundew" (*Drosera spp.*) whose leaves are covered with sticky glandular hairs for catching insects.

A walk from the lower to the upper plateau of Table Mountain will result in many interesting plants being seen. Various kinds of Heath (*Erica spp*) of different shapes and colours are conspicious. The red tubular *Erica coccinea Berg*, *E. Petiveri L.*, *E. Plukenetii L.*, the two latter with their stamens exerted like a long tongue, the white *E. mammosa L.* and yellow *E. lutea Berg* being perhaps the most noticeable. Numerous "Everlastings" (*Helichrysum spp*), some with pure white bracts, some with tinted bracts grow in profusion. In a few of the streams may still be found, especially during the months of December to

February, the "Red Disa," *Disa uniflora Berg.* the "Pride of Table Mountain," and growing on wet ledges is the "Drip Disa" (*Disa longicornu L.f.*) with a mauve trumpet shaped corolla. Among stones, grass and also on ledges grows the "Cluster Disa" (*Disa ferruginea Swtz.*) somewhat similar in shape to the "Drip" but of a red colour and having many flowers clustered on a stalk. A search round damp spots will almost certainly reveal numerous other Orchids, such as various species of Satyruim, some with an oppressive odour (*Satyrium odorum Sond*), the yellow flowered *Pterygodium catholicum Swtz.* and the little pink "Mooder Kappie" (*Disperis capensis Swtz*) At all times of the year some Orchid may be found flowering in the Peninsula, except perhaps during the month of April in an unfavourable year. Scattered about in various places are numerous species, *Watsonia* and *Gladiolus*, the tall, rosy flowers of *Watsonia rosea Ker* being in sharp contrast with the surrounding bush, whereas the sweet-scented brown "Afrikander" (*Gladiolus recurvus L.*) has to be diligently sought for. The "Giant Protea" (*Protea cynaroides L*), so called on account of its large flower head is not uncommon, and when in full bloom the bracts are of a delicate fleshy pink colour.

On the slopes of the Mountain the red Heath (*Erica cerinthoides L.*) occurs frequently as do also many bulbous plants such as the white *Ixia polystachya L.*, the white or yellow *Ixia maculata L.*, the latter with a dark-coloured throat; "Babyjantijes" (*Babiana plicata Ker* and *B. disticha Ker*) are very common during the months of July to September; "Papijes" *Gladiolus spp.*) are also common and a bunch may soon be gathered. "Painted Ladies" (*Gladiolus*

angustus L.) which are so commonly exposed for sale in Adderley Street may be plucked plentifully, more especially on the slopes near Hout Bay Nek ; and on Lion's Head during September a handsome nosegay of the red and yellow flowered "Kalkuntijes" (*Gladiolus alatus L*) can be secured.

Along the Pipe-track above Camps Bay and on Small Lion's Head grows the strongly-scented "Belladonna or March Lilly" (*Amaryllis Belladonna L*), while higher up on the krantzes blooms the "gold dusted" Nerine (*Nerine sarniensis Herb*). The blue Agapanthus (*Agapanthus umbellatus L'Herit*) is common on the upper slopes and summit of the Twelve Apostles. "Ever Trevers" (*Lachenalia spp.*), so eagerly sought after by children, flowers during the same months, as the snow-white "Chinkerinchee" (*Ornithogalum spp.*) and may be found quite abundantly on Signal Hill and Lion's Head.

The Proteas must not be forgotten On the slopes of Lion's Head and round Constantia Nek are still to be seen the grand "Silver Trees" (*Leucadendron argenteum R. Br.*); above the pipe track are numerous specimens of "Kreupelboom" (*Leucospermum conocarpum R. Br.*), and "Wagenboom" (*Protea grandiflora, Thbg.*) while *Protea lepidocarpon R.Br.*, with its black hairy-tipped bracts is also quite common. On Signal Hill the "Sugar Bush" (*Protea mellifera Thbg*), which contains a sweet syrup occupies large patches of ground. The beautiful *Protea speciosa L.*, more common on the Muizenberg Mountains than on Table Mountain, should also be mentioned.

The Cape Flats presents us with many showy flowers, such as numerous terrestial orchids, Gladiolii.

Heaths, etc., and the blue "Water Lily" (*Nymphaea stellata Willd*) which makes such a show in the "vleis" (ponds) should certainly be seen when in season. The vleis are often covered with a white carpet composed of flowers of the "Water Untije" (*Aponogeton distachyon L.f.*) which can be seen from the windows of the railway carriage when passing Salt River. *Satyrium carneum R.Br.*, with its dense spike of pink flowers, grows on the Flats in abundance; the fragrant *S. candidum, Lindl*, the white *Disa barbata, Swtz*, the blue *Disa venusta, Bolus*, and the green *Disa lugens, Bolus*, will also be found there during the months of October and November.

Mr. H. Bolus, F.L.S., in his valuable book on the Orchids of the Cape Peninsula writes as follows:—

"The majority of the species flower in spring and early summer; yet there is no month (excepting perhaps April in some unfavourable year) in which some orchid may not be found in flower on the Peninsula. Beginning in April sometimes, even before the winter rains *Disa tenuis* may be gathered near the Kenilworth racecourse, though it green spikes of greenish flowers are by no means easy to discover. In the same month I have gathered *Liparis Capensis*, on the Southern slopes of Table Mountain and in May near Rondebosch. Both these continue flowering in various stations until June; they are succeeded in July by *Disperis Capensis*, scattered everywhere over the Flats. All the foregoing have green or dull-coloured flowers, produced at the season when bright as it often is between the rains, there is not less certainly the minimum of sunshine. A note of bright colour is struck when *Satyrium Coriifolium*, with its orange flowers begins to stud the Flats in the latter part of July; and when *Disa*

obliqua appears on the sandy slopes of Muizenburg. In August these are joined by *Satyrium odorum*; and then come on rapidly *Disperis villosa*, and *D. Cucullata*, *Pterygodium catholicum*, *Corycium orobanchoides*, etc. In October probably the maximum is reached; but November and December are still rich on the Mountains though the orchids on the Flats have by that time disappeared. After December the number rapidly diminishes, yet the peerless *Disa uniflora* is in its glory on the rivulets of Table Mountain in February. The last to linger are the lovely blue *Disa gramnifolia* and the flame coloured *Disa ferruginea* which may often be found until late in March. The three last named are the brilliant produce of the unclouded summer sun, and with nature gloriously closes, as in a gorgeous and many coloured sunset the splendid array of these beauties of the floral year."

Name.	Month.	Locality.
Anemone Capensis L. ..	July–Oct. ..	Mountain Slopes.
Amaryllis belladonna L. ..	Marcb—April ..	„ „
Agapanthus umbellatus L. Herit	Dec.—Feb. ..	Mountain Slopes and Summit.
Aponogeton distacbyon L.f...	June—Sept. ..	Vleis and Flats.
Babiana spp.	June—Sept ..	Flats and Mountain Slopes.
Drosera spp.	July—Dec. ..	Damp spots. Flats, Slopes and Summit of Mountains
Disa uniflora Berg ..	Dec —Feb. ..	Table Mountain.
Disa gramnifolia Ker. ..	Feb.—March ..	Dry open spots on Mountains
Disa ferruginea Swtz. ..	Feb.—April ..	Open spots and ledges on mts.
Disa longicornu L f. ..	Dec.—Jan ..	Wet ledges Table Mountain.
Erica spp.	July—Marcb ..	Flats, slopes and summit of mts.
Gladiolus angustus L. ..	Sept.—Dec. ..	Mountain slopes and summit.
Gladiolus recurvus L. ..	June—Sept. ..	„ „ .. ..
Gladiolus alatus L. ..	Aug.—Sept ..	Flats and slopes of Lion's Head.
Helichrysum spp ..	July—Dec. ..	Flats, slopes and summit of mts.
Ixia spp.	Sept.—Dec. ..	Flats and mountain slopes.
Leucadendron argenteum R Br.	Sept.—Oct. ..	Lion's Head and Constantia Nek.
Leucospermum conocarpon R Br. ..	Sept.— Feb. ..	Mountain slopes.
Lachenalia s p p... ..	July—Oct. ..	Flats and mountain slopes
Nerine sarniensis Herb. ..	Marcb—April ..	Mountain ledges and ravines
Nymphâea stellata Willd. ..	Jan.—May ..	Vleis and Flats.
Protea cynaroides L ..	Jan —July ..	Summit of Table Mountain.
Protea grandiflora Thbg. ..	May—July ..	Mountain slopes.
Protea mellifera Thbg. ..	June—Aug. ..	Lion's Head, Signal Hill, Flats.
Protea speciosa L. ..	Dec.—April ..	Mountain summit, Flats towards Cape Point.
Rochea coccinea D.C. ..	Jan.—Feb. ..	Mountain ledges and summit



Arums at Lakeside. (Near Muizenberg Mountains)

[See page 101.]



"Water Untijes." (The Garden of The Hill, Claremont.) [See page 99]



"PAINTED LADIES" *(Gladiolus Angustus L.)*

[See page 121]



Ornithogalum Thyrsoides. (Chinkerinchee or Star of Bethlehem)

[See page 122]

CHAPTER XV.

A DRIVE ROUND THE CITY.

(For further information regarding the more important institutions mentioned in the following sketch, the reader is requested to refer to the special articles included in the volume.)

An excellent method of viewing the City is by the Tramcar which covers routes within the City limits extending over 14 miles.

A VISITOR to Capetown arriving by sea must traverse a distance of about three-quarters of a mile from the Dock Gates before he reaches the centre of the City. This, in the ordinary course, he does by way of the Dock Road, a thoroughfare paved with granite setts from stone quarried at Saldanha Bay, in one of the speedy Taxi Cabs which are now available for Passenger traffic. Another method of reaching the City is by means of the Dock Train which runs at intervals to and from Adderley Street and the Mail Steamer Jetty. As usual the road to or from the Dock area is not famed for its beautiful environment as far as buildings and stores are concerned, and in this instance the passengers in

proceeding to the City passes between a heterogeneous collection of warehouses, shops, timberyards, etc., on the right, and a series of detached buildings, occupying a narrow strip of foreshore, on the left. Of the latter, the principal are the premises of the Imperial Supply and Cold Storage Company, the Municipal Wool, Feather and Produce Market, the the Corporation Electric Lighting Works, and the Fish Market. The Club House of the Table Bay Yacht Club will be seen between the two last buildings. On the land side, the only buildings of note are the Gas Works, which formerly supplied the lighting of the City, but now cater only for private consumers ; the Rogge Bay (Dutch Reformed) Church —a humble building originally intended for the use of the fishermen of Capetown [but which church has now been removed to Somerset Road]. The Dock Road, running counter to the main street plan of this part of the City, is lined with irregular blocks of buildings.

Visitors wishing to inspect the Electric Lighting Works can obtain permission to do so, on application to the City Electrical Engineer.

Near the Fish Market is the Fishing Jetty, which is followed by the beach at Rogge Bay—crowded with fishing boats, and often a scene of great animation—and by the Pier at the foot of Adderley Street. Hard by is the landing place of the ocean cables, and just above, looking up the street, is the Riebeeck Statue.

Turning up Adderley Street (which was formerly the Heerengracht, and derives its present name from Mr. Adderley, M.P.—afterwards Lord Norton), the

visitor finds himself in the main thoroughfare of the City, with modern edifices of five and six storeys. Adderley Street is chiefly devoted to retail business. It, however, contains various important public buildings and other institutions. On the left, a large area, commencing at the foot of the street, is occupied by the Railway Goods Sheds, Passenger Station and Offices. The frontage of this Railway area is broken in upon by the handsome building erected by the late Table Bay Harbour Board, now devoted to Offices let to various Companies, and by the Custom House, which dates from the reign of George III. and bears the initials of that monarch. The Railway Passenger Station adjoins where the suburban and main line traffic is dealt with at numerous platforms.

Just above it is the General Post Office, a substantial block faced with freestone from Saldanha Bay. This occupies the side of the old Commercial Exchange—a quaint building which formed the habitation of the parent institution of the Chamber of Commerce, and was erected in 1821.

The Post Office is followed by the principal office of the Standard Bank. This is in the Renaissance style, and dates from 1883, though recently enlarged; and its handsome portico and Britannia-crowned turret-dome were a feature of the City long before Adderley Street contained any building of more than three storeys.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays the pavement in front of the Post Office and the Standard Bank is lined with wild-flower sellers and their beautiful wares, and here the choicest mountain products may be seen in abundance.

Higher up the street is the Dutch Reformed Church with its old world tower and its roof of 80 feet unbroken span. It was once hemmed in with shops and offices, which projected beyond the line of the street, but which were expropriated by the City Council at a cost of £32,407.

The last building on this side of the street is the Supreme Court and Offices of the Surveyor General and the Registrar of Deeds.

This structure was once the Old Slave Market of the Dutch authorities in the days of old.

The right-hand side of Adderley Street entirely consists of shops and offices. Buildings which require individual mention are the offices of the Union-Castle Steamship Company, opposite the Post Office, the Colonial Mutual Insurance Society's Offices, the Board of Executors, Duncan & Co.'s, Wilson & Millar's, Lennon's, and those of the African Banking Corporation, Limited. The Bank dates from 1891.

Almost but not quite in a true line with Adderley Street, is the historic Government Avenue (of oaks), which is available for pedestrian traffic only. On the left of this, the Houses of Parliament are immediately encountered. This building was erected in 1889, at a cost to the Colony of £226,000. It is of Renaissance design, and has handsome porticos on all four sides. Tickets for Mr. Speaker's gallery may be secured upon application to Hon. Members or to the Clerk of the House. If Parliament is not in session visitors may view the Chambers upon application to the Caretaker. In the grounds will be found the marble statue by Brock of the late Queen Victoria, erected by the Citizens to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

On the right of the Avenue, at the corner of Wale Street, are the new St. George's Cathedral buildings now in course of erection, and the St. George's Grammar School The foundation stone of the Cathedral was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York (now Prince of Wales) in 1901.

Just above is the long building containing the South African Public Library which is illustrated in this volume and fully described in Chapter No. X, pages 89 to 94.

The Municipal or Botanical Gardens are maintained by the Municipality. The gardens may be said to be lineally descended from Governor Van der Stel's world-famous garden of 220 years ago. They contain about 8,000 varieties of trees and plants, many beautiful flowerbeds, a rose garden, an orchid house and other conservatories, and a marble fountain fountain presented by Sir William Thorne, M.L.A. (when Mayor of the City), in addition to a charming old sundial bearing the date 1781, an interesting relic of the days of the Dutch East India Company.

In the season the rose garden is a mass of colour from the thousands of blossoms which delight the eye of visitors from the hinterland and oversea.

April witnesses the wonderful display of chrysanthemums, for which the Municipal Gardens are celebrated. These flowers come at a time when few others appear and brighten up the City's garden at the waning of the summer season.

Much will be found here to charm and delight the visitor. There are comfortable seats under shady trees where you can read and rest at leisure.

Fountains splash in the summer sunshine while gold fish dart about among the water lilies in the basin.

Fronting on to the Gardens, at their upper end, is the South African Museum, (see Chapter V, pages 40—50 for details). In one of its annexures the Art Gallery is temporarily accommodated.

Beyond are the older buildings of the South African College, with the fine old gateway shewn in the illustrations.

On the opposite side of the Avenue, Government House is succeeded by a group of enclosed squares, planted with grass and outlined in beautiful oaks. These squares are divided by gravelled walks and provided with a bandstand, where public performances are regularly provided by the Municipality, during the summer months. In the background, the old and new Jewish Synagogues and other buildings may be observed.

Above the squares and opposite the College, is the "Paddock," which is used as a sports ground by the students.

Immediately above the Paddock, lying back behind a high wall, is an old Dutch residence known as Albert House, and occupied by the Hebrew Public School. It contains a fine dining hall, with teak floor, papered ceiling and a quaint minstrels' gallery.

Here the Avenue, which is over half a mile in length, and perfectly straight, terminates in Lower Orange Street, on the further side of which is the garden entrance to the Mount Nelson Hotel, the hotel itself, the largest in the Colony, being visible in the background.

Turning to the right, the visitor may follow Orange Street and Grey's Pass as they curve around the grounds of the South African College passing the Natural Science and Engineering Sections of that institution, until he gains the top of Queen Victoria Street. On his right he will have the College Hall and School Boarding House—in the Old Cape style—and playgrounds of the College and its School; on his left a continuous series of residences. In Faure Street, near by, are the Old Men's Home and the Monte Rosa Private Hospital.

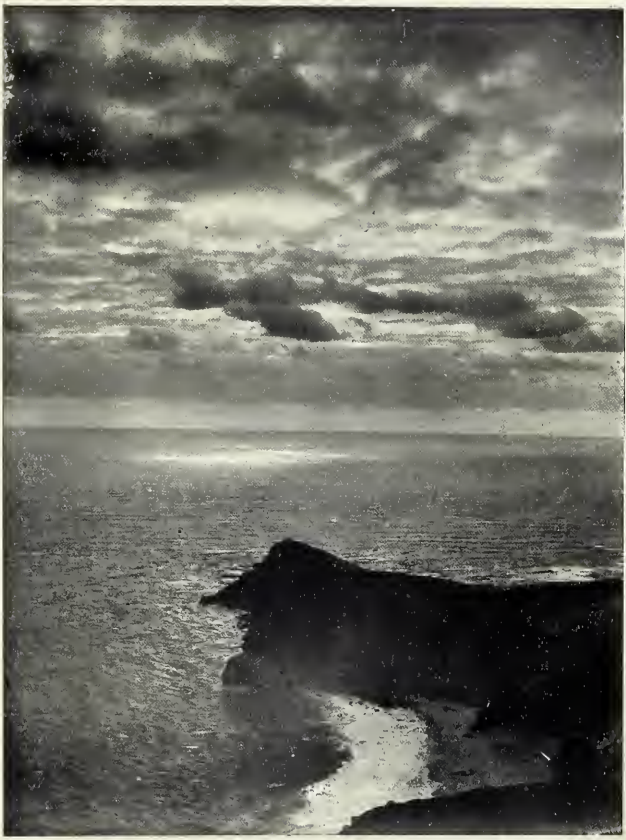
Queen Victoria Street runs parallel with the Avenue, on the western side of the Municipal Gardens. Till lately purely residential, it now contains some fine public buildings. The first of these is the University building, which is illustrated in this handbook, and lower down is the Huguenot Memorial building, the design of which is based on the style of the French Renaissance. It consists of a central block and two long projecting wings, enclosing, with an ornamental frontage, a small, rectangular courtyard. Lower are the Training Institute and the Art School—a plain and heavy structure,—and the new home of the City Club, the principal commercial institution of its kind in Capetown. Adjoining is the site for the proposed Supreme Court Buildings, the foundations of which have been duly completed and the superstructure of which will, it is anticipated, be shortly placed in hand.

At the bottom of Queen Victoria Street the visitor finds himself back in the centre of the City, and crossing Wale Street at a slight angle enters St. George's Street, down which the present Cathedral looks towards the Bay. St. George's Street (immediately west of Adderley Street) is mainly devoted to

offices, though retail shops are now encroaching upon it. At the corner of Wale Street, on the left, are the Rhodes Buildings, of Cape granite in the old Colonial style of architecture, forming a monumental pile associated with the work of the late Mr. C. J. Rhodes. Nearly opposite is the handsome, modern edifice of the Cape of Good Hope Savings Bank Society (established 1831). There are also handsome offices in this street devoted to the Bank of Africa, the Netherlands Bank, the Norwich Union Assurance Company and the Southern Life Association.

West of St. George's Street is Burg Street, which does not go beyond Strand Street, and which for the most part is also given over to offices. Near its upper end it is interrupted by Greenmarket Square, which is used as a wagon stand. Here are situated the old Town House, formerly occupied by the Municipal Staffs, and the Metropolitan Wesleyan Church ; above the church facing Burg Street, is the Metropolitan Hall, its predecessor, this formerly having been the Wesleyan Chapel. Headquarters of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade are situate in this thoroughfare.

Burg Street, like St. George's Street, terminates in Wale Street. Long Street, above, extends from the Dock Road to the foot of Orange Street, a distance of about a mile. It is chiefly devoted to retail business. At its foot are the Gas Works, already mentioned, and at the corner of Waterkant Street, St. John's (Anglican) Church. Higher, on the right, is a mission chapel dating from 1799, when it was erected by representatives of the London Missionary Society, in conjunction with those of a similar body in Amsterdam. Adjoining this, at the corner of Hout Street, is the



"Descending Day." (The Cape of Good Hope from Cape Point.)

"The glassy swell rolls with its thunder shock;
Or, deepening vast and sullen, bears away
To the lone isles, beneath descending day."

[See page 102]



The Muizenberg Strand. Insets—Simon's Bay. [See pages 101 and 186.]

Young Men's Christian Association. (See Chapter on Local Institutions for details.) Higher up, a Malay mosque at the corner of Dorp Street, and a pair of date-palms set in the opposite curb, give a touch of the Orient to an otherwise commonplace thoroughfare. Near the top of the street are the South African Orphan House—a curious old building dating from 1814,—and St. Martin's German Lutheran Church and Parsonage, with opposite them the Vredenburg High School for Girls. The small open space to which Long, Orange, Kloof and Buitencingel Streets converge is known as Overbeek Square, where are situate the splendid Swimming and other Baths recently opened by the Corporation.

In Loop Street, the next above Long Street, the only buildings of note are the "Citadel" of the Salvation Army, the "Wichtzaal"—a hall belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church,—and the Indian Mosque.

Loop Street is about the same length as Long Street; Bree and Buitengracht Streets are considerably longer. Between the two latter, not far from their lower end, is Riebeeck Square, also known as Hottentot Square, and once the "Boeren Plein" or Farmers' Square, in the midst of which is St. Stephen's Church, originally constructed for a theatre.

Near the top of Bree Street are the "New" Dutch Reformed Church—not at all new in appearance,—St. Paul's (Anglican) Church, the Dorcas Alms House and the Diakones Hospital. Lower, near the corner of Wale Street, is the Salvation Army's Maternity Hospital for Europeans.

One now reaches the thoroughfare known as Buitengracht Street. Buitengracht means "outer canal,"

and the last remains of the old ditch which once bounded the City on this side have only recently been obliterated.

The high ground above Buitengracht Street is almost entirely occupied by the coloured population. In Chiappini Street there are two Malay mosques, and at this end of the City there are many old Dutch buildings.

On the left of Wale Street, St. George's Cathedral is succeeded by the Attorney-General's Offices and the Headquarters Police Station and Police Court, both old buildings. Opposite the Police Station is the Baptist Chapel.

In Dorp Street, above Wale Street, are situated the Casualty Hospital and the old Battery Station of the Electric Lighting Works, and Buiten ("outer") Street, farther up, marks a former boundary of the City.

Strand and Waterkant ("water-side") Streets, in the lower part of the City, record the position of the old shore-line.

In Strand Street, near the corner of Adderley Street, the De la Caille memorial tablet may be seen. Opposite is the Grand Hotel, and on the same side a little higher up the street, wedged between modern warehouses, there survives the old-fashioned residence of the late Mrs. Koopmans de Wet. This house contains many interesting curios and antiquities, and is more fully described in Chapter No. XVI.

At the corner of Long Street, on the right, is the White House Hotel, which in an earlier form was a favourite boarding-house of the Dutch members of Parliament. The original "White House," however, is lower down the street.

Above Buitengracht Street, on the same side, is the Dutch Lutheran Church, with its Parsonage and other old buildings.

From the upper part of Waterkant Street, Somerset Road branches off in the direction of Green Point. At the junction is St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, and beyond, on the same (upper) side, are St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic) Church and the Convent of the Sacred Heart. The whole of the lower side of the road is bounded by the high walls of the old cemeteries.

Below the latter is the Old Somerset Hospital, which dates back to 1817-18, and is named after Lord Charles Somerset, one of the early Governors. It is in the form of a hollow square, within which are trees and an encircling road. It has no architectural pretensions whatever. The institution was originally intended for the accommodation of merchant seamen, slaves and the poor in general, but it is now devoted to the treatment of chronic and mental diseases.

Near the Hospital, in Prestwich Street, is the Workmen's Metropole of the Salvation Army.

The Somerset Hospital, which is the principal institution of its kind in the Peninsula, is situated at the bottom of Portswood Road, which strikes down from the Main Road at Green Point, just above the Corporation Athletic and Cycle Track. It is a handsome turreted building, and faces the Beach Road and the Atlantic, immediately outside the Dock area. Above it, Portswood Road is flanked by a municipal plantation and the Breakwater Convict Station on the one side, and by the Corporation Athletic Grounds and the Infectious Diseases Hospital on the other.

From Adderley Street, Darling Street (formerly the Keizersgracht, and renamed after Lieut.-Governor Darling) strikes away towards the East End of the City. On the left, the Standard Bank—at the rear of which, facing the Post Office, is the Cable Company's office—is succeeded by the Opera House. The latter breaks the rectangle of the Grand Parade, which lies between Darling Street and the railway line, and is bounded at the ends by the Post Office and the Castle. Twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday, the Parade is used for auction sales, when it presents a busy scene.

On the right side of Darling Street, some lofty business establishments are succeeded by the new Tivoli Theatre of Varieties at the corner of Plein Street; and a little farther, between Corporation and Parade Streets, is the new City Hall.

Beyond this is the Volunteer Drill Hall, above which and the City Hall are the remains of Caledon Square, formerly known as the Small Parade, from which their sites have been obtained. Higher, surrounded by warehouses, is the great gap left by the recent destruction of the old Main Barracks.

Caledon Square is bounded on its farther side by Buitenkant ("outside") Street—another old town limit,—which may be described as the main road to the summit of Table Mountain, the best known ascent having its commencement at the Municipal Washhouses at the far top of the street. The principal buildings in Buitenkant Street are the Congregational Church at the corner of Caledon Street; the Hertzog Hall, near which is the Cornelia Home for Old Ladies, at Commercial Street; and, a little higher, the Salesian

Institute and Catholic Repository, which is notable only as an institution, the building being undistinguished.

Parallel with Buitenkant Street is Harrington Street, which contains, near Caledon Street, Trinity (Anglican) Church, and at the corner of Roeland Street, St. George's Orphanage for Girls.

Darling Street terminates at the southernmost point of the Castle, whence the main road to the suburbs is continued under the name of Sir Lowry Road. Beyond the Castle, the latter is bounded on the suburban side by the military married quarters (constructed on a portion of the Castle Glacis) and by the Early Morning Market —a large rectangular enclosure, on the lower side of which is the Corporation Fruit and Vegetable Market building. For the rest, both sides of Sir Lowry Road are mainly devoted to places of business, though some residences still remain. Above it lies an extensive and populous residential quarter of the industrial class, on the outskirts of which Zonnebloem Native College may be noted.

Messrs. Collison's Wine Depot in Sir Lowry Road is interesting from the fact that it was originally built as a barracks for English immigrant boys. At the extreme limited of the City, between Sir Lowry Road and Newmarket Street are the Tramway Sheds and Power Station.

Newmarket Street, which starts at the eastern end of the Early Market, is the first lap of the main road to the north, and has the railway line immediately on its left. On the foreshore, just below, are the Military Hospital and Cemetery.

Running up from Darling Street, parallel with Adderley Street, are two short but important thoroughfares—Parliament Street and Plein Street. On the former, not far up, there abuts Church Square, which is bounded by the Dutch Reformed Church and Hall, the Civil Service Club, several suites of private offices, and the Public Buildings; at the end of the latter there is a fine modelling of the Royal Arms. Above the square, the left side of Parliament Street is almost entirely lined with Government Offices, housed in every description of building. On the right the Public Buildings are succeeded by the main front of the Houses of Parliament, and this by the grounds of Government House. To the carriage door of the latter the street curves round at its top.

The only building in Plein Street requiring special mention is the Royal Hotel, under which there is an arcade of shops running through to Corporation Street. Plein Street is, after Adderley Street, the busiest in the City, though less "fashionable" from a shopping point of view than the latter. It terminates in Staal Plein ("Stable Square") from which it takes its name,—a small irregular space, communicating directly with the principal entrance to Government House and containing the Governor's stables.

In Bouquet Street, just above, are the Good Hope Theatre—a temporarily converted concert hall—the Temple of the Lodge de Goede Hoop and the German Club. Between the Theatre and Government House, a crocked alley (known as the Piggeries) communicates with the Avenue Squares.

Close by is St. John Street in which will be found the Temple of the Goede Trouw Lodge.

From Staal Plein, at right angles to Plein Street, runs Roeland Street, on the upper side of which are St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Cathedral, the entrance to the Normal College, a Synagogue, the Mission Hall of the International Tract Society, the Church of the Seventh Day Adventist, the Lock Hospital and the City Gaol; as well as many residences. The Temple of the Old British Masonic Lodge, which has a Charter dating from the year 1811, is in this thoroughfare.

At the side of St. Mary's Cathedral, Hope Street strikes up at an angle into "The Gardens"—a designation bestowed upon the whole of the south-western residential quarter of the City. On the right of Hope Street, behind the Cathedral, are St. Mary's Convent with its various schools, including one for deaf mutes, and, facing Bouquet Street, St. Mary's Presbytery. Above this is Tuin Plein ("Garden Square")—a triangular piece of ground planted with eucalyptus trees,—overlooking which, in Vrede Street is the Ladies' Christian Home. Higher up, the Good Hope Seminary for Girls is passed, and at the top, on the opposite side, is the substantial building of the City Mansions Club.

Hope Street terminates in Mill Street, opposite the extensive buildings and grounds of the Private Hotel known as Kingsfold and the well known International Hotel. On the left, Mill Street runs up towards Nazareth House, a large new block lately completed for the orphans and others under the charge of the Sisters of Nazareth. In the opposite direction it comes to an end in Upper Orange Street, in the near neighbourhood of the Old Waterhouse and the two

lower service reservoirs. Above the latter is the De Waal Park, which is succeeded by the high bank of the Molteno Reservoir. At the top of Orange Street a fine lofty avenue of firs leads into the Oranjezicht Estate, a new residental quarter, the laying out of which has involved the destruction of dozens of acres of the fir woods which occupy the lower slopes of Table Mountain.

In Annandale Street, connecting Mill and Lower Orange Streets, is St. Cyprian's School for Girls, and not far off is the Gardens Presbyterian Church.

The remainder of the Gardens district requires no special description. It is impossible, of course, in a brief itinerary such as this, to catalogue every isolated institution in the City, but those which have been mentioned are the more important.



"Before the Wind." (A Cape Fishing Boat, Table Bay.)



Some City Architecture.



GLIMPSES OF CITY LIFE.



Camp's Bay. (Gala Days.)

CHAPTER XVI.

CIVIC CAPETOWN.

[Visitors may inspect the City Hall Buildings on week days from Monday to Friday after two o'clock p.m.]

CAPETOWN was founded by the first Dutch Governor, Van Riebeeck, in 1652. It is therefore one of the oldest Colonial Cities in the British Empire, and possesses a romance and history of which its citizens may be justly proud.

The local government of Capetown is vested in a Mayor and Council; twenty-four members being appointed by the citizens. For upwards of 251 years the City has had some form of local government in connection with the administration of its affairs. There are eight wards in the City.

Capetown has now a population of 77,668, of which 44,203 are Europeans, and 33,465 Coloured. The area of the City is 5,987 acres, or, roughly, 9.32 square miles, the ratable value £13,620,977, and the debt at 31st December, 1908, £2,926,950. A sum of £335,028 has been spent in laying down the Electric Light Plant, which has been reduced by depreciation to £247,971, while £853,013 represents the outlay on Water Supply. Both these enterprises, besides providing efficient services, contribute to the General

Revenue of the Council. There are 83 miles of streets 86¾ miles of sewage sewers and 45 miles of stormwater sewers. The streets of the City are traversed by 14 miles of tramway lines.

The City Hall.

The citizens of Capetown are justly proud of their *Hotel de Ville*, which has been opened for the use of the public since the year 1905. The opening of these buildings has seen a considerable development in the growth of the civic life of the community. The City Hall has become the centre of most organisations which exist for the improvement and betterment of the citizens, and the desirability of the possession of such buildings is amply demonstrated in the growth of a civic patriotism hitherto practically unknown in the City of Capetown. The gifts to the City by past Mayors, notably Sir William Thorne and Mr. Hyman Liberman, J.P., both of whom served the City of their adoption for three years, which are detailed in this chapter, are worthy of emulation on the part of all patriotic citizens. The building is also the centre of the musical life of the Cape Peninsula. The Saturday Evening Concerts are very popular in the City.

The Annual Municipal Choral Festival is held in the City Hall in the months of July and August, when the Choral Societies of the Cape Peninsula combine for the purpose of Oratorio work; the Society's repertoire including most of the standard works, such as "Messiah," "Elijah," "Israel in Egypt," "Golden Legend," "Faust," "King Olaf," etc. On these occasions the leading parts are taken by some of the first singers from Europe engaged by

the Corporation. The Choir numbers 400 and the Orchestra 100, and the combination is the finest in South Africa.

The buildings are in the style of Italienne Renaissance with classical façades and a Campanile towering high above the centre of the buildings. The height of the tower is about 200 feet, and the building from whatever point it is viewed forms a prominent feature in the City. The exterior of the structure is in Monk's Park Bath stone, with massive granite base, and the external doors and window frames, etc., and also the doors of the principal and minor halls, are constructed of teak.

The building has frontages to four streets, and measures 294 feet by 173 feet.

The Darling Street entrance approaches the Corporation offices by a granite staircase with handsome balustrading under a carved stone portico, from which columns rise carrying the balcony over; these columns are of red Aberdeen granite. On the ground floor suites of offices have been arranged for the Departments of the City Engineer and the Medical Officer of Health. Above, on the main floor, are the Town Clerk's and City Treasurer's Departments, together with the principal Committee Room and the Mayor's Parlour.

The staircase from the Darling Street entrance, 26 feet wide, and extending to the second-floor corridor, is finished in Sicilian Marble.

The main stairway from the entrance in Corporation Street has also been finished in marble.

The most striking feature of the design in the portion of the buildings intended for public purposes

is the Grand or City Hall, measuring 130 feet in length by 61 feet in breadth, and having a height to the coved and richly panelled ceiling of 55 feet The main entrance to this block is in Corporation Street, a spacious entrance hall, which has several niches recessed in the solid masonry, for full sized statuary, giving access to the Reception Hall, 46 feet by 40 feet, with corridors 13 feet wide at each side opening into an inner hall entirely screened from the outer view. The principal entrances to the Grand Hall are situated in the inner hall. The Grand Hall has been designed with a view to the holding of musical festivals, meetings of citizens, banquets, balls, etc., and the galleries at either end will seat about 300 people each. The Hall contains seating accommodation for 2,000 people, but a much larger number could be admitted at mass meetings. There is a promenade corridor 9 feet wide, extending entirely round the Grand Hall on the ground floor, with four swing doors on each side from the Hall. Opposite these doors escape doors 6 feet wide have been arranged, opening outwards into Longmarket Street.

The Council Chamber,

in which the fortnightly Meetings of the Corporation are held, is located on the second floor at the head of the marble staircase and is 56 feet long, 31 feet wide, and 32 feet high. It is furnished entirely with specially selected Colonial stinkwood. There is a gallery for the accommodation of visitors desiring to attend the Council meetings. In this apartment will be seen many old water colour drawings, colour prints and engravings of considerable historic interest. The majority of these prints, engravings and water colour drawings were given by Sir William Thorne,

M.L.A., and form an extremely valuable and interesting record of the development of the City. Several oil paintings of some of the past mayors of the City are also displayed upon the walls. Visitors should note the old stinkwood Mayoral Chair—the original Van Riebeeck Chair—behind which will be seen the autograph portraits of Their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, presented to the City upon the occasion of the opening of the South African Products Exhibition in London in 1907.

The old painting hanging above the overmantel is worthy of notice. It is the original portrait of Johan Van Riebeeck which was preserved by the Burgher Senate and by that body declared to be, what it has always been accepted as, viz.:—the portrait of the First Dutch Governor. Visitors should not fail to notice the antique Buhl clock, a timepiece of some value, which has also been passed to the Council from the old Burgher Senate's days.

In the Council Chamber will also be seen an interesting copy of the Standard of Weights and Measures in the Exchequer at the time of the reign of Henry VII., from the table formerly in the Treasury of the King's Exchequer at Westminster, now preserved in the library of the late Earl of Oxford, dated London 1746. This interesting document was presented to the Corporation by the late Mrs. Koopmans de Wet on the 11th January, 1906. Upon a stinkwood bracket are displayed the old weights used for assizing by the Dutch East India Company and the old ell measure.

In a glass case may also be seen the trowel used on the 18th November, 1755, by Barendt Artoijs, in laying the memorial stone of the old Town House in Greenmarket Square.

The silver trowel employed by the younger Janssens in laying the foundation stone of a Water House on the Grand Parade is also preserved therein, together with a Spear Head in memory of the brave Pieter van Breda, Captain of the Reserve, bearing date 6th March, 1793, and the original Silver Seal given to the Citizens by Commissary General J. A. de Mist in 1804.

The Banqueting Hall is situated on the second floor at the extreme end of the corridor turning to the left at the top of the marble staircase. This apartment is used, as its designation indicates, chiefly for banquets, dinners and like functions. It is panelled with stained oak to a height of five feet and on the walls are hung many pictorial representations of important public functions which have taken place in the City. There are also reproductions of many of the addresses presented to distinguished visitors and others to the City, portraits of several of whom adorn the walls.

The Councillors' Library will be found on the second floor at the opposite end of the corridor to the Banqueting Hall. It is furnished entirely of teakwood and is used chiefly for semi-official functions. The shelves contain some old legal volumes and books dealing with local affairs in other municipalities.

The Grand Organ was erected by the well-known makers, Messrs. Norman & Beard, of London and Norwich, to a specification drafted by Sir George Martin, Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The organ is one of four manuals and pedals, viz., "Great," "Swell," "Choir" and "Solo." In all, there are 3,165 pipes varying in length from 32 feet to ¾ inch; the weight of the largest pipe being one ton and the smallest two ounces. There are 57 speaking stops;

twelve couplers ; twenty-seven accessories, pistons and composition pedals and tremulant. The action is tubular pneumatic throughout and the wind is supplied by a kinetic blower, worked by a 7½ h.p. electric motor, which is controlled from the Console.

Recitals are given on the Grand Organ every Saturday Evening.

The Corporation Regalia.

The Corporation Mace was presented to the Council on behalf of the late Sir John Woodhead, Kt., on the 11th August, 1898. This emblem of civic office is not merely prized for its artistic beauty and intrinsic value but also for its historic association with the renowned Lord Nelson whose battleship the "Victory" furnished a piece of wood for the staff. The head of the mace, which is surmounted by the Imperial Crown of the Sovereign with orb and cross on the summit, is divided into four panels by figures of mermaids, typifying the maritime character of the City. The front panel is filled by the City arms, and the reverse by those of the Colony, while the side panels are filled by a conventional arrangement of the rose, thistle and shamrock, and on the flat centre of the dome beneath the orb and cross are the Arms of the United Kingdom in full blazon, the whole of the work being executed in *repoussé*. The head of the mace is supported on the staff by four ornamental brackets, terminating in winged heads of mercury, symbolising the commercial character of the City. The staff is of British oak, divided in its length by two effectively decorated knobs, and is entwined with a wreath of laurel leaves. The staff terminates in a richly ornamented footpiece decorated with the flower and foliage of a disa grandi-

flora, and with vine leaves and tendrils as typical of the Sunny Cape, and in the bottom moulding of staff will be seen a handsome medallion of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria. The mace is 54 inches in length and the whole of the metal work is of sterling silver, heavily gilt.

The Mayoral Chain.

The Chain of Office worn by the Mayor of Capetown was procured by order of the Council in 1892 and was first worn by the late Mr. J. G. Mocke, who occupied the Mayoral Chair that year, at the meeting of the Council on the 8th December, 1892.

A chain was also presented to the City by Sir William Thorne, M.L.A., when Mayor, for the use of the Mayoress upon official occasions.

Loving Cups.

At the conclusion of his second year of office as Mayor Sir William Thorne, Kt., presented a Loving Cup to the Corporation, this being the first donation of a Mayor to the plate of the City. This cup is of a beautiful and chaste design executed by one of the foremost exponents of the silversmiths' and enamellers' arts in the old country—Mr. Alexander Fisher.

A further addition to the plate of the City was made at the same time, this being another Loving Cup given by a Citizen whose name it was stipulated should remain in obscurity.

Flagons.

Three beautiful flagons of hammered silver were presented to the Corporation by Mr. Councillor H. Liberman, J.P., on the 28th February, 1907, to commemorate his third year of office as Mayor of the City.

They are made from a design which dates back to the year 1690, the original flagon being in the possession of Lord Middleton. The City Arms are engraved on the lids and sides of the flagons.

Bust of Lord Nelson.

The Corporation received from the British and Foreign Sailors Society in 1907 upon the occasion of the visit of the Secretary of the Society to South Africa, a miniature bust of Lord Nelson, made from copper taken from the renowned battleship "Victory," set upon a pedestal of oak, which also once formed part of the flagship.

Statue of Venus de Medici.

In an alcove of the stairway leading from the main entrance to the City Hall will be seen a full sized copy of the Statue of Venus de Medici in marble. This statue was presented to the Corporation by Mr. J. R. McKillop on the 12th January, 1905, and is eight feet high.

London's Medals.

Through the generosity of the Corporation of the City of London the Council were the recipients in 1899 of a complete set of the valuable medals struck by that Corporation in commemoration of the most important events in the history of London during the period from 1831 to 1893, together with a handsome volume by Mr. Charles Welch, F.S.A, Librarian to the Corporation, illustrating and describing the several medals which are very precious and unique. The case containing these medals will be seen in the Council Chamber.

The following is a complete list of the Medals :—

1. Opening of London Bridge, 15th June, 1825 (large).
2. Opening of London Bridge, 15th June, 1825 (small).
3. Reform in the Representation of the People in the Commons House of Parliament, 4th June, 1832.
4. City of London School founded by the Corporation, 1834.
5. Visit of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria to London, 9th November, 1837.
6. Opening of Coal Exchange, 30th October, 1849, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen.
7. Visit of Napoleon III. and Empress Eugenie, 19th April, 1855.
8. Visit of King of Italy, 4th December, 1855.
9. Welcome to the Princess of Wales, March, 1863.
10. Visit of the Sultan of Turkey, 1867.
11. Opening of Blackfriars Bridge and Holborn Viaduct, 6th November, 1869, by Her Majesty the Queen.
12. National Thanksgiving for the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 27th February, 1872.
13. Visit of the Shah of Persia, 20th June, 1873.
14. Visit of the Czar of Russia, Alexander II , 18th May. 1874.
15. Demolition of Temple Bar, 1878, made from the head taken from the roof of Temple Bar.
16. Visit of the King of Greece, George I., 16th June, 1880.
17. Dedication of Epping Forest, 6th May, 1882, by Her Majesty the Queen.
18. Opening of the City of London School New Buildings, 12th December, 1882, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
19. Opening of new Council Chamber, Guildhall, 2nd October, 1884.
20. Freedom of the City to H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor Edward of Wales, 29th June, 1885.
21. Colonial and Indian Reception at the Guildhall, 1886
22. Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen, 1887.
23. 700th Anniversary of Mayoralty of City of London, 1889.
24. Welcome to William II. and the Empress of Germany, 10th July, 1891.

25. Wedding of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York, 6th July, 1893.
26. Welcome to Christian IX. and the Queen of Denmark, 8th July, 1893.
27. Opening of the Tower Bridge, 30th June, 1894, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen.

The following additions to the collection were subsequently made :—

28. To Commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1897.
29. Visit of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra to London on 15th October, 1902, and Thanksgiving on the following day for the King's recovery from illness.

In proof of the cordial relationships existing between the Civic Authority of Capetown and that of the Mother City of the Empire—London, it is interesting to observe that among the treasured possessions which have been received from the Guild Hall, London, mention may be made of the Silver Inkstand used by the Mayor of Capetown. The pattern is what is known as the Mansion House Inkstand, and was presented by Sir Alfred Newton, when Lord Mayor of London, together with the C.I.V. Flag, for the use of the Worshipful Mayor of Capetown, in recognition of the kindness and assistance which was rendered by the City of Capetown to the Lord Mayor's Own City of London Imperial Volunteers, when passing through Capetown to the Front.

The Corporation Markets.

The Wool, Feather and Produce Market is situate in the Dock Road. Consignments of wool, feathers, etc., are sent direct to the market and are sold by auction at stated intervals.

There is a **Fish Market** close by at which all varieties of fish caught in Cape waters can be purchased, while the **Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market** will be found just beyond the Castle in Sir Lowry Road. Here the Early Morning Market sales draw crowds daily. The Parade sales which are known throughout South Africa are held in Capetown on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Arms of Capetown.

Not the least interesting event in the history of the City of Capetown was that connected with the grant of arms to the Burgher Senate at the time when the corporate existence of the people resident at the settlement demanded such an emblem of power and dignity.

On May 28th, 1804, the burghers addressed a memorial to the then Commissary-General, J. A. de Mist, to be empowered by public authority to make use of a Town Seal. The request fortunately found favour at headquarters, and the reply to the memorial is embodied in the grant which is dated from the "Kasteel de Goede Hoop," 12th June, 1804.

The formal presentation to the representatives of the burghers was arranged for the 3rd day of July, 1804. The Burgher Senate observed this day with all solemnity. The Senate was assembled with the Attorney-General at 9 o'clock in the morning. The great national standard was hoisted at the Castle. The President and Secretary of the Senate, escorted by Dragoons, proceeded to the Castle to convey the Commissary-General, J. A. de Mist, LL.D., and a deputation of two members and a secretary waited

upon the Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Councillors of the Court of Policy to accompany them to the Town House. Upon the arrival of the distinguished officials of the day, the President of the Senate, Mr. J. J. Vos, made an appropriate speech, to which Commissary-General de Mist replied. Issues of the "Kaapsche Courant," in possession of the town authorities, of the 7th and 14th July, 1804, give an interesting description of the Ceremonial. In the reply of the Commissary-General to the President's address, reference was made to the grant of arms in the following terms :—

> "The anchor symbolising Good Hope, as well as by the gold ground on which this anchor rests, indicates my wish for the future wealth and prosperity of this settlement while the same is covered and protected with a red shield, bearing three gold rings, the coat of arms, which we know was borne by your father and founder, Van Riebeeck. Hang then this coat of arms in his honour within and without on the walls of your Town House."

This injunction was duly observed, and the arms are to-day displayed both within and without the Town House.

Authenticated memoirs have preserved some record of this red-letter day in the annals of the community, which is of singular interest. The late Petrus Borchardus Borcherds, Civil Commissioner of the Cape Division and Resident Magistrate of Capetown, refers to the event as significant of the esteem in which the services of Governor Van Riebeeck were held by the settlers, when the Dutch resumed the

Government of the Colony. Mr. Borcherds also informs us that a guard of honour of Grenadiers attended the ceremonial referred to, and that the arms were exposed in and outside of the Town House. The event was further celebrated by the Senate giving a sumptuous dinner, at which the Commissioner-General, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the members of the Senate, as also all the presidents of the various constituted Powers, the Commander of the Troops, many chiefs of corps and heads of administration, the clergy of the City, and many officials were present, and at which all who had been invited were entertained with the greatest geniality and courtesy, while in the evening the Town House was brilliantly illuminated, the immense crowd of spectators assembled in the Market Square adding not a little to the effect of this impressive day.

At the dinner the President, in appropriate terms, thanked the Commissary-General for granting the arms of the brave Van Riebeeck, the founder of the Colony, and on behalf of the Senate as representing the burghers, addressed Governor Janssens with assurances of loyalty, and hoped that by encouragement of agriculture, trade, and navigation, and useful sciences, the Colony might be relieved of its financial embarrasment. The Commissioner-General replied in a graceful speech to these addresses, alluding to the gratitude due by posterity, on the occasion to revive the memory of the brave Johan Anthony van Riebeeck, and the object of establishing the Colony. He expressed his desire to name Capetown, Riebeeck's Town, if there were not reasons connected with trade, etc., to the contrary. He exhorted the Senate and burghers to be in unity in repelling the enemy from

without and within, and concluded by wishing permanent prosperity to Riebeeck's Town.

Among the treasured possession of the City Fathers is the old seal of silver which De Mist presented to the Burgher Senate.

It now remains to trace the development of the arms to their present form.

Commissary-General De Mist appears to have been sent to the Cape in order to establish the Government of the Colony upon proper lines, and it may be assumed that he was therefore authorised to make the grant of a seal and arms to the burghers of Capetown. No record, however, appeared to exist in the college of Heralds or the equivalent institution in Holland. It appears, however, by the Articles of Capitulation, that the burghers were to retain all rights and privileges which they had enjoyed prior thereto. The grant of De Mist of arms was accordingly respected, and the same have never been questioned In order to settle the matter for all time, letters patent were granted to the Corporation of Capetown by the Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England through the Garter, Clarenceux and Norroy Kings of Arms of England, under date the 29th December, 1899.

These letters patent grant and assign to the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Capetown the arms following, that is to say :—

> "Or, an anchor erect sable, stock proper, from the ring a riband flowing azure and suspended therefrom an escutcheon gules charged with three armulets of the field. And for the Crest on a Wreath of the Colours upon the battlements of

the tower proper a trident in bend dexter or, surmounted by an anchor and cable, in bend sinister sable."

Capetown, as the capital of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, has the further right to supporters, and these were granted under separate letters patent.

Probably the reader is aware that while the Earl Marshal's warrant for a grant of arms is addressed to the Kings of Arms having jurisdiction in the matter, a warrant for a grant of supporters is addressed to Garter King of Arms alone. This course was consequently adopted in the case of Capetown, and by a separate and subsequent patent the following supporters were added to the foregoing arms and crest :—

"On the dexter side, standing on a rock, a female figure proper vested argent, mantle and sandals azure, on her head an estoile radiated or, and supporting with her exterior hand an anchor, also proper, and on the sinister side standing on a like rock a lion rampant guardant gules."

The origin of the motto "Spes Bona" is doubtless from the Colony of Good Hope, but the same was not included in the original grant, although it is an undoubted fact that the motto became associated with the City arms long before the grant of arms to the Colony under letters patent on the 29th May, 1876, in which this motto is included.

Early prints of the City Arms have included the motto "Let the Cape flourish," but the inscription "Spes Bona" is included in the grant from Heralds College.



The Old Bell and Tower at Elsenburg.



View from Elsenburg shewing the walled mill race.



A Cape Homestead (Hottentots Holland.) "Morgen Ster."



The Old Homestead, Tokai, near Wynberg.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE CAPE ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE.

ARCHITECTURE, it has been said, is fossil history, and the story of the Cape of Good Hope, though difficult to decipher, is written surely enough in her remaining old houses. The Cape Peninsula and Drakenstein Valley is rich in picturesque old Cape Homesteads with their quaint plaster moulded gables and chimneys. These buildings may be said to be *sui generis*, for they are certainly not replicas of the domestic buildings of Holland, as commonly assumed, but are modified forms to suit the local circumstances and the glorious sunshine of the Cape. The brick, stone and tiles of the north have here given place to plaster and thatch, so as to originate in effect a new style. In too many instances the artistic thatch is now giving place to iron roofs. The destruction of old buildings must ever cause grief to lovers of antiquity. Ruskin's advice is sound and good: "Watch an old building with anxious care; guard it as best you may, and at any cost from any influence of dilapidation."

The visitor who has a love for the best examples which the Cape can shew of the development of architecture will be amply repaid for the time spent in visiting the beautiful dwellings of the early settlers.

The beauty of their design appealed to the artistic tastes of Cecil Rhodes who embodied the finest features in "Groote Schuur." Students of the style love to trace its development in the Homesteads of Drakenstein and adjoining localities and the manner in which the old Colonial builders gradually adapted the plans and elevations of now non-existing Netherlandic originals to the exigencies of early Cape requirements and the scenic environment of our farms. The Homesteads which may be visited in the Drakenstein Valley [see chapter on Gala Excursions] will afford numerous object lessons to those interested. Several fine specimens are to be found at French Hoek itself, one of which is illustrated in this volume, viz: "Burgundy," in the French Hoek group of views, where the many lineal descendants of the original grantees possess valuable relics of their ancestors.

Considerable trouble has been devoted to presenting in this handbook some typical examples of early Cape architecture, and lovers of the old Cape buildings will be pleased to possess the copies of Mr. E. J. Steer's excellent photographs of "Morgenster" (Hottentots Holland) and "Tokai" and Mr. Elliott's pictures of the "Old Bell Tower" and "Walled River" at the Government Agricultural College Elsenberg, near Mulder's Vlei.

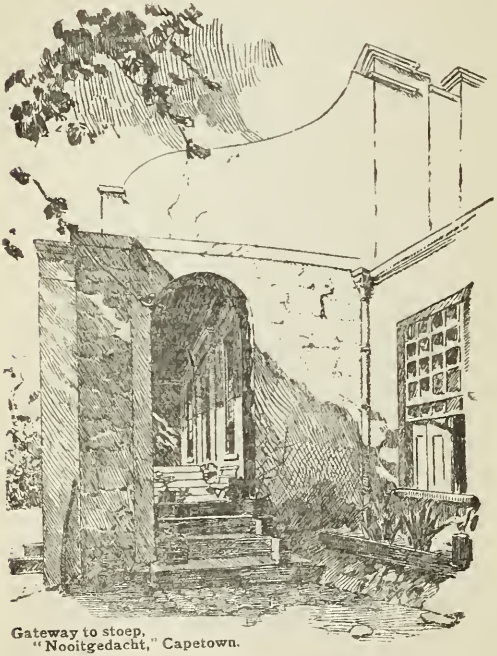
Examples of the Cape gables are also given in the Constantia views which will illustrate the gradual development of the same.

Unfortunately the march of progress in the City of Capetown has caused many of the earliest buildings to give place to modern structures for the purpose of trade. Visitors will, however, find in Strand Street examples of early architecture which have survived the inroads of commercial activity. The old Lutheran Parsonage adjoining the Church, described elsewhere, built by Martin Melk, and the residence of the late Mrs. Koopmans de Wet, are the two remaining examples. The latter residence was designed by the famous architect, M. Tibbault, and erected in the year 1795. The house contains a valuable collection of oriental china, old silver and specimens of old colonial furniture. It is to be hoped that steps will be taken to preserve the two structures referred to in this paragraph from spoliation.

If a walk be taken through the portion of Capetown which nestles at the foot of Signal Hill at the upper end of Waterkant and Riebeeck Streets, the visitor will find some of the oldest quarters of the town. For security against the south-easterly gales these first buildings were one-storied, flat-roofed, with the scrolled gable of simple but harmonious outline, and with divided doors to suit the double purpose of providing light and ventilation and preventing the intrusion of animals straying beyond the recognised limits.

Beyond the City limits the visitor will find many examples of the work of the old designers. Gateways especially form a feature in this simple architecture—built often for the pure joy of building. The "Woolsack" at Rosebank, the residence of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, must not be overlooked, for it is one of the most interesting of the many beautiful dwellings which

retain their ancient character. At Muizenberg, Mr. Abe Bailey has caused to be erected a building in which the old Cape style of architecture has been made to live again. The visitor who has a love for



Gateway to stoep,
"Nooitgedacht," Capetown.

the best examples which the Cape can shew of the development of architecture will be amply repaid for the time spent in visiting this beautiful habitation.

That the Colony developed a style characteristically its own is evident to all who care to give a little thought to the subject. Features of the old homesteads have been most successfully introduced in the dignified gables of some of the more recent structures in the City, among which it is interesting to note the Rhodes Buildings in St. George's Street, the Guardian Chambers in Adderley Street, the South African College Hall in Orange Street, which may be observed by visitors during any walk or drive through the City. With true artistic instinct there have been borrowed from the past only those features which are strictly in accordance with present-day needs. During recent years some progress has thus been made in the right direction, and it is not only interesting now to observe these phases of architecture and decoration in Capetown, but it will be of value in time to look back upon what are probably but the initial stages of a most important movement, spreading throughout the sub-continent.





CHAPTER XVIII.

THE GEOLOGY OF THE CAPE PENINSULA.*

ALTHOUGH the geology of the Peninsula is very simple, there will be found in and around Cape Town many sections and exposures which will prove extremely instructive to a visitor interested in the problems of igneous intrusion, earth-sculpture, or rock-weathering. White sandstones and quartzites form the mountainous portion of the Peninsula and rest almost horizontally upon a base of granite and highly tilted slaty rocks. In the Cape Flats superficial deposits conceal these older formations entirely.

This sandstone formation—Table Mountain sandstone—by reason of its hardness builds up nearly all the important mountain ranges of the Western Province.

The base of the formation rests upon an evenly cut surface of either slate or granite, the contact with the former rock being well seen along that portion of

*The Geological Map (Sheet 1), of portion of the Worcester Province, including the Peninsula, can be obtained price 2s. 6d., from Darter's or Juta's.

the path round the Devil's Peak above Capetown, while the junction with the granite can be best studied on Lion's Head or above Simonstown. From the Lion's Head the base of the sandstone falls gradually in a southerly direction until at Muizenberg it reaches sea-level. At Fish Hoek a fault brings up the granite, while at Simonstown a flexure raises the base of the sandstone considerably and the granite appears along the coast giving rise to some striking scenery. At Smitswinkel Bay, the granite is faulted below sea-level but re-appears at Cape Point.

The Table Mountain sandstone is typically white and fine grained, with occasional small pebbles of white vein quartz; at the base of the formation, however, there are purple red shales and sandstones well seen for example around Table Mountain or at Cape Point. These shales have, close to Kasteel Poort, yielded the only fossils (lamellibranchs), known from the formation. The sandstones are well jointed, sometimes somewhat crushed, and to this fact as well as to its horizontal stratification is due the precipitous nature of the face of Table Mountain. Surfaces of the rock are pitted by the weather in a very peculiar way and most fantastic outlines are often assumed by large blocks on the mountain tops.

Most interesting indeed is the occurrence at the summit of Table Mountain, around Maclear's beacon, of a conglomerate zone in which the pebbles and boulders frequently exhibit the striated and facetted characters which are characteristic of material shaped and transported by glacial agencies. The existence of these scratched pebbles proves that while the sandstones were being laid down, probably in shallow

water, material was being carried down and deposited by icebergs or small glaciers in addition.

The age of the sandstones as compared with the European formations is Lower Devonian, and it is of extreme interest therefore to have to record the existence of glacial action in times so remote indeed. Just south of Constantia Nek the strata are highly tilted and manganese ores have been found filling fissures in the fractured sandstones.

The slates which are found below the sandstone composing the Devil's Peak and which also form the Signal Hill belong to the formation known as the Malmesbury beds. No fossils have been found in them, but they must be extremely ancient, for the beds were folded, invaded by large bodies of granite and intensely denuded long before the Table Mountain sandstone was deposited in Cape Colony.

The rock, where freshly-exposed, such as on Signal Hill quarries, or at the Docks, is a dark blue slate or flagstone. When weathered the beds give rise to sandy clays, usually yellow or red in tint, sometimes of surprising brilliance; for example on the slopes of Devil's Peak. This alteration, which has often taken place to considerable depths, is common not only of the Malmesbury beds but also of the granite, and to a lesser degree, of boulders of the Table Mountain sandstone. There are splendid sections at the Kloof Nek showing the decomposition of the granite to a depth of many feet, hill slopes being gashed by great channels excavated in the decomposed rock through the action of storm-water.

The Malmesbury slates have been invaded and considerably metamorphosed by the Peninsula granite,

and Sea Point has become quite a classic locality on account of the magnificient surfaces on the beach close to the Railway Station, showing the contact of the two rocks.

The gradual passage from the unaltered to the completely metamorphosed strata can be finely studied along the beach between Three Anchor Bay and Sea Point. The slates become "spotted" and these spots larger and more numerous as the granite is approached, while veins of quartz become more abundant.

At the junction there is an intimate mingling of the two rocks, the inclusions of altered slate having being drawn out into long streaks and permeated with granitic material. The sections here show in the clearest manner the gradual obliteration of the original structures of the slates, their metamorphism and ultimate absorption by the granite magma.

From Sea Point to Camp's Bay there are excellent exposures of coarse granite with prophyritic felspars and possessing occasional dark micaceous patches which represent recrystallised inclusions of slate.

At Clifton the granite is cut by several dykes of dolerite, one of which can be seen again crossing the Kloof Nek.

Of the more recent geological formations attention may be drawn to the false-bedded limestones on the coast between Smitswinkel Bay and Cape Point, to the peculiar ironstone gravel (laterite) on the Cape Flats, to the surface quartzites along the main road between Parow and Bellville near the tenth milestone, and to the kitchen midden cut through by the Victoria Road, a short distance before reaching Camp's Bay.

Those interested in the development of topographical forms will note with pleasure the splendid sections showing marine erosion between Sea Point and Hout Bay, and between Muizenberg and Cape Point, the fine example of a raised beach forming the Green Point Common, the development of ravines along lines of fault in the Table Mountain sandstone as for example Kasteel Poort or the Tunnel Gorge, the boulder-strewn beach at Hout Bay, and sand dunes, often containing calcified tree stems, at Hout Bay, Fish Hoek and Muizenberg.





CHAPTER XIX.

STATUES AND MONUMENTS IN THE CITY.

Van Riebeeck Statue.

THE Statue of the first Governor of the Colony, Johan Van Riebeeck, which stands at the foot of Adderley Street, was the gift of the Rt. Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes, to the City, and was unveiled on the 18th May, 1899. The figure represents Van Riebeeck as he landed at Table Bay in 1652 and the site of the Statue is as near as possible to the spot where Van Riebeeck is understood to have landed. The height of the Statue is 10 feet; the face is modelled from a portrait of Van Riebeeck in the Rijk Museum in Amsterdam and a careful study was made of the costume of the period by the sculptor, Mr. John Tweed, of London, a pupil of the celebrated French sculptor Rodin. The same sculptor finished the panel representing the landing of Van Riebeeck which adorns the gable over the entrance to Groote Schuur, also the panels on the Alan Wilson Memorial on the Matopos. As regards the base of the Statue it is composed of Table Mountain stone in accordance with the express wish of the donor.

Volunteer Memorial.

The Volunteer Memorial erected on the Grand Parade in a line with the King's Statue, and facing Plein Street, is in honour of the Citizen Volunteers who fell in the Anglo-Boer War 1899—1902, and is the outcome of a combined action on the part of the Volunteer Brigade Memorial Committee and a Citizens Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir William Thorne, Kt., M.L.A., J.P. The Memorial takes the form of a group of statuary the scheme of which may be described as follows:—

On a typical table-like rock, the form perhaps peculiar to South Africa, is seated a figure of "Hope," a mythical figure which has ever been associated with the Cape, and is, in addition, one of the supporters of the City Arms. The features of the figure of "Hope" have assumed a startled gaze, suggesting the fear entertained throughout the loyal districts of the Colony of the sudden inroads of rebel forces within the Colony, which the local volunteers were called out to suppress. Standing erect, adjacent to "Hope" is a figure of a South African Volunteer attired in the usual riding breeches and putties, and in shirt sleeves, the woollen shirt being opened at the neck and the sleeves rolled up towards the elbow. The volunteer is represented as searching the horizon for the rebel forces, which have caused the despair in the figure of "Hope" and is standing in such a position as to suggest that the volunteer is not only ready to defend "Hope" but at the same time to soothe and cheer with the thought that her citizens are ready to defend their homes from the invading forces. On a bas relief to the pedestal is depicted a typical block house on the lines of communication which the

volunteers spent so much time in guarding. On the pedestal is also inscribed a Roll of Honour containing the names of volunteers who fell in the war.

The Memorial is executed in best Sicilian Marble by Mr. W. Goscombe John, R.A., and was unveiled by His Excellency the Governor on Sunday, 15th March, 1908.

King's Statue.

In connection with the Coronation Celebrations organised by the Citizens of Capetown in the year 1902, a sum was devoted from the funds collected in the City for the purpose of securing a statue in best Sicilian marble of His Majesty King Edward VII. The then Mayor, Mr. William Thorne (afterwards Sir William Thorne, Kt., M.L A, J.P.) was particularly enthusiastic upon this proposal and started the Statue fund with a contribution of £100. Mr. W. Goscombe John, R.A., was commissioned to execute the statue. Considerable time elapsed in completing the work in consequence of the difficulty in securing a block of marble of sufficient purity for a colossal statue. The block required for the figure weighed in the rough about 20 tons, and the weight of the statue as completed is 10½ tons.

The statue is erected on the Grand Parade upon a handsome pedestal facing the main front of the City Hall Buildings, and was unveiled by His Excellency the Governor (Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G.) on the 12th April, 1905.

Statue of Queen Victoria.

The Statue erected to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty stands in the grounds of Parliament Buildings. The foundation stone of the pedestal was

laid with due ceremony on Jubilee Day, the 21st June, 1887, by the then Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, afterwards Lord Rosmead. The statue which was unveiled on the 21st January, 1890, by Sir Henry afterwards Lord Loch, was executed by Mr. J. Brock, A.R.A. The cost was £1,300 of which £500 was contributed by the Council, £500 by Citizens and the balance by the Government.

Sir George Grey Statue.

This Statue will be found in the Public Gardens close to the Public Library. It was erected by public subscription during the life time of Sir George Grey, one of the most popular and respected Governors of the Colony. The sculptor was Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A.

Other Memorials.

Other monuments are few, but mention must be made of the cross in front of St. George's Cathedral, commemorating the work of the late **Bishop Gray,** the first Metropolitan of the Cape; the bronze tablet on the outer wall of Messrs. T. Cooke and Sons' premises in Strand Street, marking the site on which the **Abbé de la Caille** carried on his astronomical researches, and the starting-point of the triangle by which he measured his arc of the meridian.

The Memorial Fountain between the Post Office and Standard Bank was erected by the Citizens to commemorate the life of a good kind man in the City of Capetown, the late Venerable **Archdeacon Lightfoot.** The Memorial is executed in the form of a gothic fountain with an excellent bronze relief of the late Archdeacon, by Mr. Mortimer Brown, Sc., of

London. A further marble monument to the Archdeacon can be seen in the Darling Street entrance to the City Hall.

Another Memorial Fountain will be found in the Public Gardens in the walk adjacent to Queen Victoria Street. This was erected by his family as a memorial of **Howson Edwards Rutherford,** Esq, who was for the greater portion of his active and benevolent life resident in the Colony and for 5 years at the close of it a member of the Legislative Council. 1864.





CHAPTER XX.

CONSTANTIA VALE AND THE GOVERNMENT WINE FARM.

ONE of the show places of the Peninsula is Groot Constantia. Visitors can take the train to Wynberg and walk or drive through the lovely vale of Constantia. The Estate of Groot Constantia, now the Government Wine Farm, near Wynberg, Capetown, was originally granted to Governor Simon Van der Stel in 1685, by whom the present house was built. It is said to derive its name after his wife—the statue over the entrance front gable symbolising Constancy.

After the tenure of the Van der Stels, the property passed into the hands of the Cloete family from whom it was purchased by the Government in 1885 in order establish a farm which might serve as a model to Cape viticulturists, and as a training school for young men proposing to become wine farmers.

Its avenues of beautiful oaks, its old gabled homestead with massive walls, spacious and lofty rooms and thatched roof, and above all the link which it forms between the Cape in its youth and the Cape arrived at manhood, render the farm, apart from its



Silver Trees and Pines, Constantia Vale.



Groot Constantia. (The Van der Stel Homestead.)

[See page 172.]



Pediment over Wine House, Groot Constantia



Gables and Interior, Groot Constantia.

fertility and the purpose for which it was acquired, an object of singular solicitude for the preservation of it in its old state.

By favour of the Hon. J. D. Cartwright, M.L.C., excellent views are presented for the illustration of this article of the Van der Stel Homestead and the pediment of the wine house at the rear thereof. This pediment which is attributed to Anton Anrijts was constructed in 1779, and it is decorated with a medallion of Ganymede on an eagle, surrounded by children pelting a mythical tiger with bunches of grapes. Visitors to the estate should note the old sun-dial; the cannon balls on the gate piers at the entrance to the lower vineyards said to have been collected on the Flats of Muizenberg after the battle of 1795; and the old swimming bath with its quaintly carved Triton, through whose horn the mountain stream splashes into the bath, is well worth the little exertion required to walk up the grove between the vineyards to the romantic spot where this old relic of bygone days is situate.

To the student of the Cape Colonial architecture the old homestead and the adjoining buildings [Jonker's House] will be of great interest for here will be found several examples in which can be traced the evolution of what has now become known as the Cape Gable.

Behind the homestead will be found the seats which originally bordered the representation of a canal which has unfortunately been closed in. The old slave quarters under the back stoep will also be of interest to visitors.

Before leaving the homestead to take a walk round the vineyards, or to see the modern process of wine

making in the up to date premises now provided by the Government, visitors should take a few minutes for the contemplation of the matchless beauty of the vista from the stoep. Beyond the lower vineyard lies False Bay with its lines of shimmering sand backed by the Hottentots Holland Mountains on the left and bounded on the right by the Muizenberg and Tokai Mountains. The plain below is rich with vegetation, while among the sand dunes of Muizenberg will be seen the famous Vlei of Lakeside with its fleet of pleasure boats, Zee Koe, Ronde and Harder Vleis where coot, wild duck and Kaffir crane still linger.

But what can be said to describe the beauty of the Mountain slopes which surrounded the homestead on the other side where extensive plantations of Silver trees are growing, their glossy leaves when stirred by the wind flashing and glistening in the sun and picturesquely contrasting with the sombre pines and oaks, or the pale green of the vineyards if the spring garb should be decking the vines upon the occasion of the visit.

Adjoining are the vineyards of High Constantia, now owned by Mr. Bertram, while on the road from Wynberg the visitor will have seen embowered in the oaks the homestead of Mr. Henry Cloete, the owner of the beautiful old house "Alphen."

The Constantia district has been famed for its wines since the early days of the Cape of Good Hope. The Dutch East India Company had arrangements with the various wine growers of the district for a yearly supply of their choicest vintage and these were continued for some time after the formal cession of the Cape.

A portion of the supply thus obtained was sent to England, where it was given away to high officers of state and to Royalty itself. It will probably interest visitors to know that it is related that Sheridan was dining with Lord Chancellor Hurlow on an occasion when some of this wine was produced, which tickled the palate of the connoisseur so much that he set his wits to work to get more of it. The Chancellor however, was not easily induced to produce his Constantia in such profusion, and Sheridan turned to a gentleman sitting further down, and said, "Pass up that decanter, for since we cannot double the Cape, I must return to Madeira."

The fame which the Cape wines once enjoyed, as instanced above, was unfortunately lost for a considerable time, but it is gratifying to note that much is now being done to restore Cape viticulture to the position which it should occupy as the oldest industry connected with sunny South Africa.

The following note will give some idea of the methods pursued by the Cape Government in this connection upon the acquisition of the Groot Constantia Estate for wine-making on the European system was begun soon after the purchase of the farm, and the new methods were looked forward to with great expectations for the betterment of the industry. A few students attended courses of instruction. Cleanliness in the cellars and in the manufacture of wine was the first article of faith preached from Groot Constantia—a doctrine which was then quite in place, and to a large extent still is. But the disregard of local conditions resulted in sour wine being produced, and brought the new system into derision. In 1890, however, the European system

began to receive competent handling by its adjustment to our own conditions. Not only was scrupulous cleanliness practised, but the importance of regulating the temperature of the fermentation vats and of the wine cellars was recognised. Improved machinery was also introduced, and the result was the production of high-class wines—light wines, for which the Cape is particularly favoured. Groot Constantia wines now compare favourably with those which used to be famous in former times, and which induced Sheridan to double the "Cape" before returning to "Madeira." Since the change of management the farm has served its true purpose—a showplace for the manufacture of excellent wines.

In 1886, phylloxera was discovered in some of the vineyards of the south-western districts, the viticultural area of the Colony. Owing to its ravages it became necessary in 1890 to commence the cultivation of resistant American vines for reconstituting the destroyed vineyards. Groot Constantia was then also made a nursery, in conjunction with others, for supplying American stocks on which to graft European vines both of the table-grape and wine making varieties. For this purpose it also became an experimental station for deciding the best stock for grafting the various European vines. Nearly one hundred and twenty acres of vines are under cultivation; and the vineyards are now considered by experts to be some of the finest in the world. Much success has been attained in these experiments, but a good deal still remains to be done; especially in selecting and cultivating a stock suitable for carrying the Hanepoot vine—one of the muscat family,—which has become under local conditions a peculiarity of the Cape.

[Permits to visit Groot Constantia can be secured upon application to the Under Secretary for Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Parliament Street, but visitors will be able to gather full information with reference to any proposed visit upon application to the Visitors' Bureau, at the Railway Station, Capetown. Permits are issued to inspect the Farm throughout the year except on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, Public Holidays or while the Vintage is on.]



CHAPTER XXI.

ROUND THE KLOOF TO CAMP'S BAY.

CAMP'S BAY is one of the latest additions to the Cape Watering places. It has only lately been made accessible to the general public by the construction of a tramway line along the mountain slopes, this engineering enterprise thereby linking up Capetown with one of the prettiest and healthiest sea-side resorts in the Peninsula. The environments of the Metropolis are proverbial for their beauty, but Camp's Bay stands unrivalled for its picturesque and lovely scenery.

Bounded on the West by the blue Atlantic, the "Twelve Apostles" rear their rugged heads heavenwards, guarding the approaches on the East. These silent sentinels, grey with age, and scarred by the fury of the elements, afford a fitting background to this charming picture.

The tram line encircles the "Lion's Head." The route traversing some of the finest scenery in the Peninsula; the circle is about 12 miles in circumference, and the time occupied in the journey, one hour and a half.

The Cars of the Camp's Bay Company are of two designs, they are of a type new to South Africa, and are eminently adapted for this route. The open Cars

for Summer weather afford the traveller an uninterrupted view of the lovely panorama of sea and mountain scenery through which he passes; the Winter Cars are of the salon type, handsomely appointed throughout, and with every comfort for the passenger.

In Summer the Cars leave Adderley Street every 22 minutes, while a cheap Return Excursion is run twice weekly for 1/3. During the Winter months there is a half hourly service of Cars leaving the Standard Bank at 15 minutes past the hour *via* Kloof Nek and 15 minutes to the hour *via* Sea Point.

The Car *via* the Kloof Nek leaves the Capetown line at Burnside Road, and thence ascends a steep gradient up the Kloof Road where the traveller passes through some fine mountain scenery, and looks down upon Table Bay, Capetown and the Southern Suburbs. By day, the picture with the haze of the Blaauwberg Mountains like a dream in the background is splendid; by moonlight, the City lights with the Bay beyond is a picture never to be forgotten.

From Kloof Nek,—about 700 feet above sea level,—the highest point on the line, the traveller may see Table Bay on the one side and Camp's Bay with its silver strand on the other. Passing under the frowning peaks of the "Twelve Apostles" the Car winds its way down to the Victoria Road, where stand the Power Station and Car depôt of the Camp's Bay Tramway Company. The Victoria Road forms one of the finest Marine Drives in the world, skirting the Sea-coast from Sea Point to Houts Bay, crossing the country *via* Constantia Nek, and thence to Wynberg and Capetown.

Arrived at the terminus, the traveller may alight and explore the beauties of this rising watering place.

The estate at Camp's Bay is known as New Brighton, and is so delightfully situated that at no distant date it will probably rival her English prototype in wealth of attractions as a marine resort. On dismounting from the Car the Pavilion with its large circular hall, and the Pagoda, a rustic building constructed after the model of a Japanese Tea House, stand on the edge of the Pine Woods and efford an ideal retreat for tea and refreshment. Close by stands the "Old Homestead" quaint in architecture, with a look of the early Dutch period, but modernised, and transformed into a Boarding establishment and now used as an Annexe to the Pavilion. In the days when former Governors followed the chase, the hospitable roofs of the "Round House" and "Homestead" were used as shooting boxes by Lord Charles Somerset, but the old wood which at one time rang with the cry of the hounds is now the scene of mirth and music.

A beautiful warmed Sea Water Bath stands opposite the Power Station. This Bath is one of the finest in South Africa and is most deservedly popular. The sea water can be heated to any temperature, and the Bath is being much patronised for its health giving properties. Special hours are set apart for ladies only, and cheap combined Tram and Bath Tickets are issued from Sea Point.

The beautiful pine wood behind the Pavilion is perhaps one of the most attractive features of Camp's Bay. Here is the favourite camping ground of all lovers of the outdoor life.

Tents may be seen under the pines all the year round. The Company has recently erected a number of small sea-side cottages within view of the Sea, and surrounded by trees, suitable for visitors spending a holiday at the sea-side.

By judicious development Camp's Bay is fast pushing its way into public favour ; it is amongst the healthiest, the most convenient, and the most attractive of all sea-side places.

A Sports ground has been lately added to the attractions ; a Switchback railway and side shows provide amusement for old and young, while improvements to the beach and sea front are adding much to the charm and attractiveness of the place. Beautiful walks and ideal pic-nic grounds abound all round Camp's Bay.

The flora, for which the Cape Peninsula is so famed, grow luxuriously along the slopes of the Twelve Apostles. Lilies of every hue, and bulbs of endless variety, heath and maiden-hair fern are to be seen in wild profusion, while the South African Silver Tree with its rare and lovely leaf adorns the slopes of "Lion's Head."

Returning to Town *via* Sea Point, the visitor passes the Camp's Bay Hotel, and about a mile further on passes Clifton-on-Sea with its picturesque hotel overlooking the Bay. Passing Clifton, the traveller looks down upon Bantry Bay with its jagged rocks, and in the distance discerns the outline of Robben Island. At Round Church the car enters upon the Capetown Tramway Company's line and runs through Sea Point and Green Point, back into the City.

The Mountain has been encompassed, the tram ride is over, but the memory remains. No more lovely tram route is traversed in any part of the world.

Rothesay Bay has been immortalised in song, and the Bay of Naples encircled with romance and classic lore has become the idol of the artist, but Camp's Bay with its "Apostolic Succession" lit up with the glory of the setting sun is a picture for the painter and the poet.





CHAPTER XXII.

SHORT RAMBLES.

From the Kloof Nek, which may be reached by the Camps Bay Car.

(a) To the Old Round House.

TAKE the road running to the right and then walk down among the trees through the picturesque valley to the Round House, the original shooting box of Lord Charles Somerset, from 1813 to 1821. Tea or other refreshments may be obtained here while visitors are enjoying the beautiful panorama of seascape and mountain scenery of the Twelve Apostles. The view from the Round House is one of the fairest in the world.

Stroll from this famous hostlery and enjoy the prospect from the slopes of Lion's Head where pines and silver trees grow.

(b) Turn towards the City and proceed along the Pipe Track towards Orangezicht. The route is one of great beauty and provides picturesque vistas of the Bay through the stately pine trees.

(c) Proceed over the Nek, passing the new Service Reservoir, and take the Pipe Track along the Apostles to Kasteel's Poort. From this point visitors can proceed down the mountain side to Camp's Bay.

(d) Take the roadway on the City side running under the krantzes towards the Devil's Peak. This way combines a magnificent view of the City, Table Bay and the Hottentots Holland Mountains. Turn to the left on reaching Platte Klip Gorge and return to the City by the way of Upper Buitenkant Street.

(e) Take the path constructed along the slopes of the Lion's Head and proceed along the top of Signal Hill to the Signal Station. This is a most romantic walk through lovely groves of trees. The prospect embraces the whole expanse of Table Bay, Cape Flats, Hottentots Holland and False Bay on the one hand. On the other the South Atlantic with Robben Island, and Blaauwberg. Visitors may return to the City by taking the path towards Lion Battery from which the Time Gun is fired and then follow the Military Road to Tamboer's Kloof. To reach Sea Point the best route to follow is to retrace the path towards the Lion's Head until Maskew's Path is reached then descend into Sea Point above the Fresnaye Estate.

(2) From the Gardens Tram Line, Mill Street.

(f) Proceed up Buitenkant Street towards Platte Klip following the pathway of Cobble Stones, fringed with prickly pears and aloes, over which the Malay washer-women have for generations trudged. Pass the Corporation Wash-houses above the old Dutch mansions embowered in trees. About twenty minutes walking will find the visitor at Platte Klip, a favourite resort for Picnic Parties. Over the granite outcrop polished to an icy slipperiness runs the crystal stream beyond which stands a picturesque grove of pines and high above their heads towers the Devil's Peak.

The ripple of the splashing water at Platte Klip has a cooling effect on a summer day. The air seems to

be filled with the twittering of birds and the hum of insects, while the prospect over the City and Bay will interest the pedestrian while resting in this sylvan retreat.

If time permits climb upward for half an hour, passing the old ruins of one of the first mills constructed by the Dutch East India Company almost hidden in the thicket, until Breakfast Rock is reached, at the foot of the famous Gorge. From this point the City and Bay lie like a panorama at one's feet.

The principal route up Table Mountain is from this point, the ascent is a scramble over loose stones, lying at all angles of inconvenience and discomfort. From this point also there is an excellent path on the left leading to the Blockhouses and Waterfall. [See Ramble (h)]. The visitor will leave these however for another day and proceed instead to the right where the fire path to the Kloof Nek will give an easy route. [See Ramble (d)].

(g) To the Old Deer Park and the Highlands.

Follow Upper Buitenkant Street and take the road to the left upon reaching the gate of the old Dutch Homestead "Nooitgedacht." Enter the pine avenue then take the road bearing to the right hand among the trees. This route will take the rambler towards the saddle between Table Mountain and the Devil's Peak.

(h) To the Block House and Waterfall, Devil's Peak.

Proceed from Upper Roeland Street following the path constructed by the Forest Department skirting Clifton and gradually climbing the spur of the Peak until the Block House is reached. From the Block

House the Waterfall may be visited or a climb made to the Caves on the Devil's Peak.

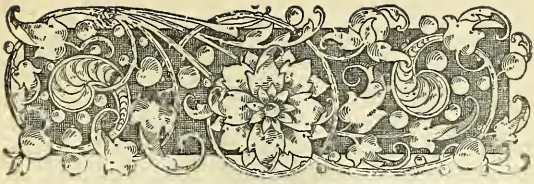
(3) From Muizenberg.

(i) A good ramble for visitors, fond of nature and the collection of flowers will be to find their way from Muizenberg on to the Cape Flats, *via* the Royal Road. Walk through the bush onward towards Zeekoe Vlei, or in the direction of Lote River. There are several varieties of *Cape Irideæ*, growing on the veld beyond the sand dunes, some with the terminal bunch of blossom and some as an extended cyme. Purple, red, cream, orange and white Ixia will make a charming collection, while the river or the vleis in the sunlight with their coats of lily leaves and the brilliant blue of the so-called "Lotus" (*Nymphæa stellata*) and the ever shifting sand hills, will form pictures which will not be readily forgotten when the time comes for the holiday maker to return to the North.

(j) Walk along the beach in the direction of Strandfontein. This beach is famous for the variety and beauty of the shells which are thrown up by the sea at different seasons of the year. After a north-west wind look for the shell of the Nautilus.

(k) Proceed along the Main Road in the direction of Kalk Bay and climb up the ravine behind "Dalebrook." There is a well defined path which leads straight up to the KALK BAY CAVES, about 1½ hours climb.

(l) Walk to Lakeside and follow the pipe line on the left side along the mountain slopes. This will take the visitor up to the Muizenberg Municipal Reservoirs on the mountain plateau. Many wild flowers are to be gathered in this district.



CHAPTER XXIII.

SOME CITY CHURCHES.

[For particulars of Church Services see end of volume.]

Dutch Reformed.

THE history of the Churches in South Africa—especially the Dutch Reformed Church—is so closely interwoven with the general history of the Cape since the days when Johan Van Riebeeck first planted the flag of the United Netherlands on the shore of Table Bay that the two might be said to be identical in scope.

The Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa began with a small congregation of servants of the East India Company, who assembled in a hall of the small fort built on a site close to where the General Post Office now stands.

When Van Riebeeck arrived here he brought no regularly ordained clergyman, but with him was one Willem Barents Wylant, "a Ziekentrooster," which literally means a comforter of the sick, who conducted services on a Sunday in the great hall of the old fort.

When ships called, the chaplains conducted service during their stay, and usually administered the

sacraments. The first who is recorded to have acted in this capacity was the Rev. Mr. Backerius, chaplain of the *Walvisch*.

In 1678, a site was granted for a new church at the lower end of the great garden, and the foundation stone was laid by Governor Van der Stel on 28th December, 1700; but it was not until 1704 that the building was finished, which is now the Adderley Street Church. The first service was held therein on the 6th of January, 1704, the Rev. Petrus Kalden being the preacher. The Church was subsequently enlarged in 1779 and again in 1836. The eastern wall and the tower still standing were portions of the original building. The Church contains a fine specimen of wood-carving by Anthon Anrijts, and in the aisles are some stones bearing inscriptions relating to the early pioneers who were buried there.

Anglican.

During the English occupation of the Cape from 1795 to 1803, the Dutch Reformed Church, in accordance with the terms of the capitulation to the English arms, was known as the Established Church. The only Anglican Church services were conducted in the Castle by the military chaplains, and the consent of the Governor, as Ordinary, was necessary to marriages and baptisms. When the Colony was handed over to the Batavian Republic in 1803, and the English officials and troops were withdrawn, certain restrictions were placed upon the exercise of religious liberty.

Though services were conducted at the Castle by the chaplains regularly from the date of the second occupation, the arrival of the Rev. D. Griffiths in 1806, as Garrison Chaplain, was followed by great

activity and energy on the part of Anglicans. Mr. Griffiths' successor was the Rev. Robert Jones, during whose incumbency the use of the Dutch Reformed Church was granted for the celebration of the English services. The Dutch Reformed Church continued to be used for the Anglican service till the opening of St. George's in 1834. The first English Church erected in South Africa was St. George's at Simonstown.

The building of St. George's Cathedral was not the work of a few days. Several projects were adopted, and abandoned owing to lack of funds. It was not till the visit in 1827 of Bishop James of Calcutta, in whose See the Cape was situated, that the Cathedral site was consecrated. The laying of the foundation stone was, however, delayed for three years after that date, when the Governor, Sir Lowry Cole, performed the ceremony with masonic honours, all the clergy taking part in the proceedings being Free Masons.

The present Cathedral is destined ere long to give place to a more handsome and imposing structure.

Roman Catholic.

The history of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa dates back to 1486, when Bartholomew Diaz erected a cross at Angra Pequena, and later on, in the same voyage, another which gave its name to Santa Cruz in Algoa Bay. Passing over many years and many interesting incidents, one reads of a call made at the Cape in 1685 by six Jesuits who were on their way to Siam, and who were sent thither for scientific purposes by Louis XIV. On their arrival they were kindly received by Governor Van der Stel, who granted them an observatory in the shape of a pavilion in the Gardens. Here in the course of their astronomical investigations they observed an eclipse of Jupiter's

moons ; but in addition to scientific pursuits they visited many of their co-religionists who were sick, though they were not permitted to say Mass. In fact, it was not till 1805 that that privilege was granted to priests by Commissioner-General De Mist.

The Roman Catholic Church passed through various vicissitudes before its members were in a position to worship in their Cathedral, which stands on an elevated situation in Roeland Street, at the top of Plein Street. It was during the Episcopate of Bishop Griffiths that the Cathedral was begun, and he lived long enough to see it completed and opened for divine worship in 1857.

Congregational.

The history of the Congregational Church in South Africa dates back to the year 1800, when the first settlement was established in Capetown under the Reverend Mr. Reid, of the London Missionary Society. The Rev. Dr. Philip with whose name the establishment of the Congregational Church in the Cape Colony is intimately associated, arrived at the Cape in the year 1819, and the first independent church was definitely formed under his Pastorate in the year 1820, principally for the congregationalists in the English Garrison stationed in Capetown. The first Union Chapel was erected in Church Square in 1828, which was followed by the erection of the Caledon Square Church in 1859. This church however has been recently closed chiefly owing to the removal of the congregation to the suburbs of Capetown, and the Congregational services are now carried on in the Union Church Kloof Street, under the Rev. Alex. Pit. Congregational churches are established at Sea Point, Observatory Road, Claremont and Rondebosch.

Presbyterian.

Another building worthy of a visit of inspection is St. Andrew's Church on the Somerset Road, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1827, and the first service held there on May 24th, 1829. The services on that occasion were remarkable as bearing evidence of the extreme liberality and charitable feelings of the members of the Dutch Reformed Church to the Presbyterian cause.

"A deputation from the consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church attended divine service, bringing a letter of Christian sympathy and a contribution of £75 for the building fund."

Since then St. Andrew's has been, as it were, the cathedral of Presbyterianism in the Cape. The building is regarded as one of the purest specimens of architecture in the City.

Baptist Church.

The Baptist Church is situated in Wale Street, between Long and Burg Streets, having been erected in 1882 at a cost of £5000 including the site. The present incumbent is the Rev. Ernest Baker, who succeeded to the Pastorate in 1893, and has carried on the work with encouraging success. The congregation have established a Mission Hall in Jarvis Street, off Somerset Road, and have erected a Mission Station at Mpotula, near Bolotwa in Kaffraria, where three missionaries are supported by the Capetown Church.

Metropolitan Wesleyan.

Another ecclesiastical edifice worthy of a visit is the Metropolitan Wesleyan Church at the corner of Burg and Longmarket Streets. The foundation stone of that handsome structure was laid on May 6th, 1875, by the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly.

Services had been carried on prior to that in the old Burg Street Church, now known as the Metropolitan Hall, which served as the central church for the Methodists from 1822.

Jewish Synagogues.

The Jewish Synagogue in Government Avenue is also worthy the attention of visitors. It is situated near Avenue Street. It seats about 1,500 persons. Its exterior has a very bold effect towards the Avenue, with two towers and saucer dome over the centre of the main area.

The Synagogue of the New Hebrew Congregation is situate in Roeland Street.

Dutch Lutheran.

The Lutheran Church in Strand Street enjoys a unique situation on the hill, commanding a fine view of the city. It dates back to the year 1780, and the first certified "predikant" was the Rev. Andreas Kohler, who arrived at the Cape in November, 1780. Its Architectural design is both simple and severely strict. Its pulpit is another good example of the skill of the wood carver, and the old specification and agreement with the carver Anthon Anrijts, are preserved in the vestry of the Church. The organ loft is the work of the same artist. The old Dutch alms dishes of brass which stand in the vestibule are beautiful specimens of the brass-worker's art, and the quaint Dutch silver-ware used for the communion Service will be of considerable interest to lovers of early eighteenth century work.

The clock and belfry of this Church may be seen by visitors who care to climb the curious circular staircase in one of the buttresses.



CHAPTER XXIV.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

Amongst the public institutions of the City, non have achieved a greater measure of well-deserved popularity than the Young Mens' Christian Association.

The Capetown Y.M.C.A., with its membership of 1,200, and handsome building at the corner of Long and Hout Streets, possesses all the advantages of a well-appointed modern club, and provides in an efficient manner for the physical, intellectual, and spiritual needs of the manhood of the City.

On the ground-floor is a commodious Café and Restaurant, in which light refreshments are served at all hours, the regular meals being as follows : Breakfast, from 7.30—9, Lunch, from 12—2, Tea from 5.30—7.

On the first floor is the Oak Hall—so called by reason of the fine Oak panelling of its walls—with seating accommodation for some 300 persons. This hall is largely used for gatherings of a religious or philanthropic character, although during the winter

months, large numbers of concerts, popular lectures, and social functions are also held there.

On this floor are also the Secretarial and Enquiry Offices, the Lounge and Smoking Room, and the Reading and Writing Room.

The Reading Room of the Y.M.C.A. is probably better equipped with periodical literature than any other in the sub-continent. No fewer than 250 different papers are on its tables, including the leading British and American magazines, and most of the South African up-country papers.

On the second floor are the Committee and Class Rooms, in which, during the winter months commercial classes are conducted in Cape Dutch, Shorthand, Bookkeeping, etc. On the same floor is a small but up-to-date circulating Library containing 1,500 volumes for the use of members. The Gymnasium—occupied nightly by large squads of gymnasts—occupies the third floor. The Y.M.C.A. Gymnastic Club is in the very forefront of South African Gymnastics.

On this floor is also a Photographic Dark Room, and a number of bedrooms for residential purposes.

Rising still higher the roof is reached—a large flat expanse, from which fine views of the City and Mountain may be obtained.

Apart from the work actually carried on in the Association Building, the Y.M.C.A. are Tenants of two splendid Tennis-courts in Hof Street (Gardens), and Football, Cricket, Rowing, Swimming, Rambling, etc. Clubs, are in constant operation in their proper seasons.

Visitors' Tickets, entitling to use of the Building for short periods, are issued gratuitously to visitors on application.

The Young Women's Christian Association

was started in England 1885, and is an Association of women for women, with the object of meeting, as as far as is possible, every need of womanhood of all classes and denominations, adapting itself to each Country in which it works. There are now Homes and Branches all over the world to which women wishing to travel can be transferred by the Secretaries. Its aim is fourfold, to promote the physical intellectual, social and spiritual depelopment of its members by Residential Hostels and Clubs, Libraries, Reading Circles, Gymnasiums, Social Evenings and Rambles, also Educational and Bible Classes.

The Branch in Cape Town has a large Residential Home in Long Street, where different sides of the Association work are developed.

All Steamers and Trains are met by appointment, and the Library and Restaurant are open all day for transients to make use of, and all local particulars can be obtained at the Office, from the Secretary, Miss J. Welch.

The Royal Society of South Africa

The South African Philosophical Society was constituted on June 22nd, 1877, when its objects were declared to be "To promote original research and record its results, especially as connected with the natural history, physical condition, history, geography, statistics, industrial resources, languages and productions of South Africa."

From that date the Society has published 18 volumes of Transactions, the contents of which embrace most of the sciences and pursuits enumerated above.

In June, 1908, the South African Philosophical Society was, on petition, granted a Royal Charter of Incorporation under the name of "Royal Society of South Africa," whose seat is to be in Capetown, and from that date the South African Philosophical Society ceased to exist.

The publications of the new Society are also Transactions. The Membership is divided into Fellows and Members. The number of Fellows, of which there are now 48, is limited to one hundred. No more than five elections can be made yearly. The affairs of the Society are managed by a Committee of twelve. There are also 5 Honorary Members. An Honorary Member cannot be a resident in South Africa. The Present Officers are S. S. Hough, M.A., F.R.S., President; L. Peringuey, D.Sc., F.Z.S. etc., General Secretary; L. Crawford, D.Sc., Treasurer.

Municipal Baths

Among the more recently provided conveniences of the City, are the Municipal Baths, situate in Overbeek Square, at the top of Long Street. They were opened on the 4th November, 1908, and consist of a swimming pond, 100 ft. x 45 ft., with a depth of from 3 ft. 6 in. to 7 ft. 6 in., in addition to hot and cold water private baths and showers. The Baths are open from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. on week-days, in the Winter, and from 6 30 a.m. until 10 p.m. in the Summer, and on Sundays, from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

The gallery to the swimming pond, with accommodation for 800 spectators, provides an excellent view of the whole of the water level, and galas and water-polo contests are rapidly becoming a great attraction of the Baths during the summer season.

The Baths are easy of access: the Kloof Street, Tamboer's Kloof, Oranjezicht, Plein and Long Street tram cars, passing the buildings.

An open-air swimming pond has also been established in Hanover Street, admission to which is 1d.

Cape Hunt Club.

The Kennels of the Cape Hunt Club are situated at Durbanville, about 17 miles from Capetown, in the centre of the country over which the Club hunt. The season opens on the 1st May, and closes on the 30th September. The hunting days are Tuesdays and Saturdays, and as a rule special trains run in connection with the meets, which are advertised in the daily press. The Club has 22 couples of thoroughbred hounds and 10 couples of Colonial bred puppies. The Club was founded in 1843. The Master is Mr. Vollie Van der Bijl, Kenilworth, and the Secretary and Treasurer Mr. Roderick Jones, P.O. Box 149 Capetown.

Tourists' Correspondence.

The Remington Typewriter Agency, Remington Buildings, 92, 94, 96 St. George's Street, will undertake any kind of copying work, whether it be correspondence, mail work, agreements, etc., at a moment's notice, and provide typists and shorthand writers, if necessary, for service outside. Particulars of rates and terms, which are reasonable, may be had on application. Telephone 628 Central. See advertisement.

The "Graaff" Electric Power Station.

The Corporation Electric Light Works occupy a commanding position on the Dock Road, near Adderley Street. The Station is provided with the most modern plant and machinery for the generation of electricity and supplies current not only for the private lighting and street illumination of the City, but for Government purposes in connection with the Railways and Harbour. Current is also generated for the requirements of the neighbouring Municipalities of Woodstock, Green Point and Sea Point. Visitors may be allowed to inspect the works upon application to the Electrical Engineer, Mr. Walter F. Long, at the Station.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

The Headquarters of the Brigade are in Burg Street, near Wale Street. The Staff consists of Chief Officer and 51 other officers and men. The Brigade is equipped with the most modern and up-to-date machines and appliances for fire-fighting, the principal machines being one 500 gallon Steam Motor, (self propelling, Oil Fuel.) One Combined P.M. & Gas Engine, 35-40 H.P. Two Combined Gas Engines and Escapes, 45 feet, 35 gallon Cylinders. One "Magirus" Petrol Motor, 92 feet Ladder, with Water Tower. Three new powerful Motors are on order, and on arrival the staff will be reduced to 40, all told. The Fire Loss in the City for the year, July 1st, 1903, to June 30th, 1904, was £67,219 10s. 0d., and for the year ending June 30th, 1909, £4,753 9s. 6d., thus shewing the efficiency of the Brigade. The Brigade is under the charge of Mr. Felix Mitchell, Superintendent, who will be pleased to shew visitors over the Headquarters upon application.

Clubs.

It is not during the day time only that the visitor to Capetown can keep himself amused, for with the numerous Clubs in the City there is no reason that eventide should find him bored. The City Club, the Civil Service Club, the Junior Civil Service Club, the Capetown Club and many others are always glad and ready to welcome temporary members, who, of course carry with them the necessary credentials. The pleasure of being able to saunter into one of these establishments and find a fellow man to talk to, indulge in a game of billiards, glance at the papers, and have a quiet smoke and refreshment need hardly be dilated upon here. They are some of the smaller joys which make life worth living.

The City Club is situated in Queen Victoria Street on the right hand side from Wale Street.

The Civil Service Club occupies a site in Church Square.

The Junior Civil Service Club buildings are in Greenmarket Square.

The Headquarters of the **Capetown Club** are in the South African Mutual Buildings in Darling Street.

The German Club is situated at 12 Bouquet St., at the upper end of Plein Street.

The Club Germania have their Headquarters at 133 Longmarket Street, close to Adderley Street.

The Owl Club meets monthly or at such other times as may appear to be desirable to give a welcome to distinguished artists, musicians, sculptors, etc. The Hon. Sec. is Mr. F. B. Ross, c/o the Standard Bank.

The S.A. National Society.

The objects of the society are to endeavour to inculcate respect and affection for the national beauties of the country, to preserve as far as possible from destruction all ancient monuments and specimens of old colonial architecture still remaining in South Africa. President, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. de Villiers, P.C., K.C.M.G. Hon. Sec., Mr. Francis Masey, F.R.I.B.A. Hon. Treas., Mr. David Tennant, J.P.

Information Bureau.

All visitors to Capetown should call at the Information Bureau which will be found on the corner of the Railway Station Building in Adderley Street. The **Visitors' Bureau**, which is another term for the same institution, is conducted by the Cape Peninsula Publicity Association for the **convenience** of visitors. There, reliable information may be secured of a varied order, the programme of the Season's Attractions, etc., and everything will be done by the Secretary and Staff to facilitate the movements of visitors in the Peninsula. Write to the Bureau for ACCOMODATION LIST. Correspondence is invited.

A Public Reading Room

Is provided in the Old Town House, Greenmarket Square, open from 5 p m. to 10 p.m. every evening. There will be found files of the Press of South Africa as well as a very large number of the English illustrated and other papers.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE VICTORIA DRIVE ROUND TABLE MOUNTAIN.

VISITORS to Capetown should not omit from their programme the drive round Table Mountain to Hout Bay. The trip can be made by taxi-cab within a couple of hours, by a party of four at a cost of 32/6.

The mingled charm of landscape and seascape, the noble mountains flinging themselves in wild and passionate profusion from end to end of the Cape Peninsula, the grandeur of the scenery of Constantia Vale referred to in Chapter XX., make the Victoria Drive the finest trip which can be undertaken in the Cape Beautiful.

The drive was described by the late Lord Carnarvon as the finest in the world ; and the Victoria Road itself is commonly styled "the Cape Riviera."

Sea Point having been gained by either of the usual routes, the commencement of the Victoria Road is found just above the Queen's Hotel. Between this point and Camp's Bay the road skirts the spurs of Lion's Head, maintaining an average altitude of a couple of hundred feet above the water which surges almost immediately below.

In Chapter XXI., on the subject of the Kloof and Camp's Bay tramride, the scenery which will present itself to the view of visitors, has been adequately described and need not therefore be recapitulated in this chapter.

Beyond Camp's Bay and the Power Station of the Tramway Company, the Victoria Road, rising slightly, proceeds along a shore mainly rocky, but with one or two shingly beaches. It has now left Lion's Head behind, and, its engineering greatly simplified, outlines instead the long slopes of the Apostles. The beauty of surge and foam and spray, of rocky spit and broad-bosomed ocean, on one side, is supported on the other by that of crag and ravine and bushy spur in constant variety; the peaks breasting a straight line, which at their feet becomes the wide inward, scalloped curve followed by the road. Two or three miles beyond Camp's Bay is a farm known as "Oude Kraal," marked only by a couple of tumble-down buildings, though its land extends for miles. Here the road commences a steep and continuous rise. After a time it makes a bend round the last of the Apostles, away from the shore. At the foot of the long, steep slope now overlooked on the right, is one of the Peninsula's "undiscovered" watering places—a delightful little valley running down to what is known as Kommetje Bay: which, however, must not be confused with the better-known Kommetje on the further side of Hout and Chapman's bays. On the further side stands Karbonkel Berg, which has been visible all the way; and, preceding it, at the head of the valley, is Little Lion's Head—a diminutive object even in comparison with its namesake. Between these and the Apostles is

Hout Bay Nek, towards which the road now rises; and, this gained, there is a complete change in the scenery. Spread below is the Hout Bay Valley, bounded on its farther side by the first line of the Muizenberg range of mountains, Muizenberg proper, showing in the distance, on the left. Nearer, on the right, are visible a portion of Hout Bay and a bit of the ocean beyond, together with one or two of the elevated drifts of white sand which are so marked a feature of the locality. The hollow immediately below the Nek holds a beautiful farm with a copse of trees, and the greater part of the lower end of the valley itself is also under cultivation.

Bending first to the right, then directly downwards, the road now descends at a considerable gradient, until a junction is effected with the Hout Bay Road from Constantia and Wynberg, when another turn to the right is taken passing through a lovely grove of trees for a considerable distance. On the left will be seen a typical Cape Homestead, known as "Kronendahl," erected by Van Oudtshoorn in the early days of the Cape, while on the right will be noticed the ruins of the stores of the old Naval Depôt. Beyond Karbonkel Berg, the Hang Berg comes to view; high on the slopes of both, the great drifts of sea sand already mentioned. Trees begin to line the road; some scattered buildings are passed, then the Royal and Beach Hotels, and the road runs into the beach at the head of Hout Bay.

Here a fringe of little milkwood trees affords some shelter for holiday-makers, whilst, at the water's edge, piled granite boulders base the sandy slope which rises immediately on the left. On the opposite (western) side of the Bay stands Hang Berg, which

picturesque mountain promontory derives its name from the beetling cliff which threatens its sea-slope. The beach is bisected by a small river—the overflow of that Table Mountain stream which supplies Cape-town with water. Beyond this is a fishing station. On the eastern shore, away from the beach, are the ruins of an old blockhouse (of which an illustration is given in this handbook), an item of the coast defences erected by the Dutch at the beginning of the last century. There is little else to see at Hout Bay save blue water and plashing waves, and at holiday time, a host of picnickers with their vehicles.

The homeward road, for a mile or two identical with that already traversed, rises along the southern slope of the Hout Bay Valley to Constantia Nek. On the left is what to a stranger is an unrecognisable aspect of Table Mountain—one which gives a truer idea of its actual formation and extent than any other. The visitor is at the open end of a horse-shoe range of mountains, partially filled in to form an irregular plateau. The northern Table ridge is far in the background; on the left is a rear view of the tops of the Twelve Apostles; and, between these and the broader heights on the eastern side of the Mountain, the great Disa Gorge, known in its lower portion as Orange Kloof, strikes down towards the bottom of the Valley, where its waters debouch as the Hout Bay River. The stream is lined with indigenous trees, clumps of which also cling at various points to the hinder slopes of the Mountain. In the Valley below, natural vegetation soon succeeds the cultivated region already mentioned, beyond which two isolated farmsteads, treewrapped and beautiful, are the only prominent objects.

At Constantia Nek there is again a complete change of scene: Table Mountain and Vlakkenberg, on either hand, lie back and leave an open prospect limited only by the mountains of the mainland. Crowned with masses of silver tree, fir tree and oak, the interlaced hills of Constantia Vale reach away to the tree-covered levels beyond, which, in turn, are followed by the alternation of white sand and blue vlei known as the Cape Flats; while, from Muizenberg on the right, the long narrow wedge of False Bay runs in under the longer line of mountains which stretches northward from Cape Hangklip, the co-sentinel with Cape Point of that great sheet of water.

As the road winds steeply down on the Table Mountain side of the irregular valley, a luxuriance of mountain plants is succeeded by a closer view of the tree-clad hills just mentioned, and every hollow and every open slope is found to possess its vineyard or its orchard. About a mile below the Nek is a refreshment room which has taken the name of a farm on the hill-side above it—"Eagle's Nest," It is long before any other but farm buildings are encountered, and then only in the shape of labourers' cottages and a church, with later a solitary shop.

At this point visitors may leave the main road by a sharp turn to the right into the private way leading to the Government Wine Farm, Groot Constantia (see Chapter XX.), a visit to which can be easily arranged in connection with this trip.

Leaving all-beautiful Constantia the road passes the Victoria Cottage Hospital and skirts the Wynberg Camp Ground.

Visitors are advised to instruct the driver to return to the City through the delightful groves of Little Paradise, Claremont, Newlands Avenue, and the road through the Groote Schuur estate. By this means visitors will be able to see the beautiful grounds and the Rhodes Memorial described in Chapter VIII., and will return to the City with an opinion completely in accord with that expressed by the late Lord Carnarvon, that the Victoria Drive is the finest in the world.





CHAPTER XXVI.

THE CAPE IN BYGONE DAYS.

THE romance of the discovery of the Cape is not the least interesting chapter in the history of the Empire starting as it must from that period towards the close of the 15th century, which witnessed so much activity on the part of the intrepid explorers of the ancient Kingdom of Portugal who first entered Table Bay and other of the indentations of the Southern seas girting the Cape Colony.

Have they not left monuments of their daring and plucky visits, not only in stone, but in the many names with which they christened the headlands and prominent features which their old charts recorded? Saldanha Bay, St. Sebastians Bay, Paternoster, Diaz Island, and Cape St. Blaize (São Bras) are among the latter.

Europeans gave the name of the Cape of Good Hope to the Southern Promontory of the Continent of Africa. It was first discovered by Bartholomew Diaz in 1486,* who from the storms he had experienced in endeavouring to double it, denominated it *Cabo dos totos Tormentoso*, altered by John II, King of Portugal, to that of *Cabo de boa esperança*.

*See page 41.

The discoveries in the natural sciences which facilitated distant navigation, were towards the close of the 15th century, employed by the Portuguese for the purpose of exploring a passage to the East Indies.

Bartholomew Dias brought home a chart of the country shewing its bays and anchorages. These materials encouraged Vasco de Gama, in 1497, to follow the track of Diaz, and from the promontory of Africa, to attempt the navigation of the Indian Ocean. Gama thus obtained those acquisitions for his country, which enabled it to rival Spain in South America. This celebrated navigator contented himself with enlarging the observations found in Diaz's Marine Geography of the Cape.

The following year, 1498, *Rio D'Infante*, the Portuguese Admiral, having landed at the Cape, recommended a colony to be established at it, as a station for ships going to and returning from India. Availing himself of this information, the celebrated Emanuel ordered a fleet to be equipped, and colonists to be embarked, who were to fix upon the best station for the accommodation of his fleets. Whether from the hostile reception of the native Hottentots, or from the unfavourable season of the year at which the fleet arrived we know not, but it is recorded that the expedition failed.

In 1501 an expedition sailed from Portugal on the 5th March, consisting of four vessels, by direction of King Manuel. This fleet was under the chief command of Joas du Nova, of Lisbon. This expedition doubled the Cape and called at Mossel Bay, where certain records appear to have been left by the commander.

Soon afterwards Manual de Sousa de Sepilveda, the Governor of Goa, on his return to Europe, made a favourable report respecting the Cape. This report was further confirmed in 1509 by Francisco d'Almeidas, the Viceroy of Brazil and first Portuguese Governor of the eastern seas, who put into Table Bay with the Indian Fleet for water and refreshment, and who began a traffic with the Hottentots, by giving them Indian and European commodities in exchange for the black cattle with which the country was said to abound. He failed, however, to form a settlement, and a party from the fleet, attacked by the Hottentots, suffered severely, as no less than sixty-five men of the fleet perished.

In 1503, Antonia de Saldanha, put into Table Bay with a small fleet.

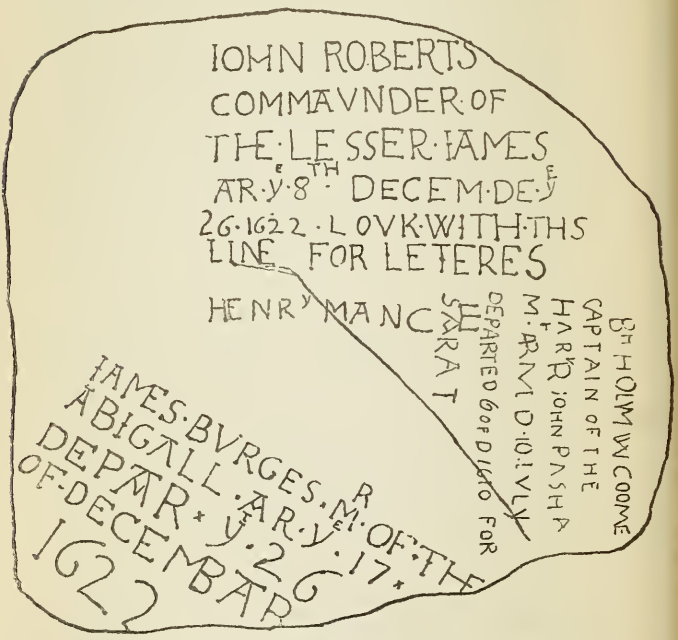
It does not appear that the Portuguese made any further efforts to establish trade with the Cape till 1599, when Pantaleon Sala left some settlers, who were cut to pieces by the natives.

During the preceding periods the Dutch, French, and English began to trade in India, but none of these nations appear to have taken any steps at least that were effectual towards the establishment of the Colony.

The Dutch visited the Cape in 1595, under Houtman, who opened a traffic with the natives, giving European commodities in exchange for black cattle.

In 1601 Paulus van Caarden renewed the same traffic and found he could obtain any quantity of black cattle in exchange for Dutch toys. Joris van Spilbergen next resorted to the Cape and explored the

West coast as far up as St. Helena Bay and introduced a practice which was afterwards of material importance to the Dutch East India Company. In a secret spot on Robben Island (Seal Island) he deposited a



register of the state of his vessel and cargo which the next Dutch vessel, returning to Holland, carried with it, by which means the directors got regular information of the state of their outward and homeward bound ships.

Something may be gleaned of the visits made to Table Bay in the strenuous days of old by an inspection of the collection of the carved stones bearing inscriptions which is preserved in the South African Museum, and to which reference has been made on page 41 of this handbook.

A *facsimile* of one of the engraved stones which is built into the ramparts of the Castle facing Darling Street can, however, be well reproduced in this chapter, recording as it does no less than three visits to these shores.

It was not, however, till 1650, that the Dutch Company adopted the measure of forming a settlement at the Cape.

Johan van Riebeeck, a surgeon to one of their Indiamen, in a memorial to the Directors, stated, that the country from the richness of its soil and the mildness of its climate, was capable of the highest cultivation, that it would afford provisions of all kinds to the outward and homeward bound ships, and that it would be of the utmost importance to the Dutch, to obtain the exclusive possession of a country at which the ships of rival powers going to and returning from India must necessarily touch,—in fine, that the possession of it would be a barrier to the Dutch dominions in the East Indies.

The Directors listened to Van Riebeeck's opinion, and published a placaaft, inviting settlers to embark in their ships; that they would be furnished with all the necessary means for forming a colony, and obtain lands which would reward them with the most ample produce, in a situation, too, where they would prosecute a profitable trade.

Van Riebeeck accordingly set sail with four ships, and on his arrival at Table Bay on the 6th April, 1652, laid the foundation of what was eventually to become the City of Capetown.

Of the work undertaken by van Riebeeck something may be gathered from a perusal of Chapter IX., Page 78, in erecting the first Fort of Good Hope. Van Riebeeck's garden occupied the ground now covered by the buildings between Adderley, Longmarket and Parliament Streets and the enclosure of the Parliament Buildings. The first Governor, however, found that the spot was to much exposed to the South-East winds and in winter to the action of storm-water. Therefore to successfully propogate the fruit trees and vines sent to the young Colony by the Directors of the Company, the development of the agricultural work was undertaken in the area of which "Groote Schuur," "Rustenburg," "Koornhoop," and "Bosschenvel" formed the most prominent portions.

It was not till the year 1796, that there was created in Capetown, for the purpose of supervising local matters, a municipal body styled the Burgher Senate. During the preceding 144 years, the affairs of the settlement were conducted by the Chief Officer of the Company, assisted by the Council of Polity and Court of Justice, upon both of which the burgher population were represented.



Short East Coast Sea Trips.

Knysna may be approached from Capetown by one of Messrs. Thesen & Co.'s well-known Steamers, the "Agnar" or "Ingerid," which trade between Capetown, Mossel Bay and Knysna. In fine weather the trip is an exceedingly pleasant one, the Coast being kept in view the whole distance. During the summer months excursion trips are arranged from time to time, notification being given in the daily press. There is also Post Cart connection *via* George and Mossel Bay to Riversdale, and *via* Avontour to Uniondale Road, connecting with the Oudtshoorn—Klipplaat Railway, for visitors from inland districts.

Short Sea Trips to West Coast Beauty Spots.

Messrs. Stephan Bros. run fortnightly steamers to Saldanha Bay, etc.; places which are comparatively unknown and out of the run of the general Tourist but are well worth visiting. The Scenery is unsurpassed, whilst boating (by steamer or motor launch), fishing, bathing, shooting, etc., are of the best. The Lagoon at Langebaan is the finest stretch of inland water to be found along the whole of the South West coast. First-Class accommodation is provided by Messrs. Stephan Bros at each station on most reasonable terms, and for a week or a few days holiday a trip to the locality referred to would prove both beneficial and enjoyable. See Advertisement.

How to see Capetown and surrounding Country. . . .

BY TAXI CAB OR MOTOR CARS.

Between CAPETOWN and	Approximate Return Fare.
Sea Point	7/-
Clifton-on-Sea	11/-
Camps Bay	13/-
Hout Bay (Round Table Mountain)	32/6
Wynberg	16/-
Muizenberg...	30/-
Simonstown	46/-
Durbanville	36/-
Stellenbosch	58/-
Paarl	74/-
Somerset West	62/-
Somerset Strand	70/-
Gordon's Bay...	78/-
Sir Lowry's Pass	78/-
Milnerton	15/-
Malmesbury	100/-

The above figures, which are payable whether the hirer returns by the car or not, are based upon Mileage and do not include detention charges, which are at the rate of 6d. for 4 minutes.

The Taximeter fitted to Cabs works out and shews in clear figures the amount payable.

Foreign Consuls in Capetown.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
Don Francisco P. Hansen, 80 Adderley Street.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Herr Otto von Lieder d'Ellevaux, Stuttaford's Bldgs., Adderley Street.

BELGIUM, ITALY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA and URAGUAY.
Mr. C H. Knight, Thomson, Watson & Co.'s Buildings, Adderley Street.

BRAZIL.
Mr. C. H. Poppe, 114 Adderley Street.

DENMARK and GREECE.
Mr. Julius Otto Jeppe, Athenian Chambers, 68 Shortmarket Street.

FRANCE.
Mr. A. C. Laurent-Cochelet, Thomson, Watson & Co.'s Buildings, Adderley Street.

GERMANY.
Baron H. P. von Humboldt-Dachröden, Parker's Bldgs., Burg Street.

NETHERLANDS.
Mr. Van Oordt Van Lauwenrecht, Church Square.

NORWAY.
Mr. N. P. Thesen, Riebeek Street.

SPAIN.
Senor Adelardo Fernandez Arias, Thomson, Watson & Co.'s Buildings, Adderley Street.

SWEDEN.
Mr. C. G. H. Rosenlund, Fletcher's Chambers. Darling Street

TURKEY.
L. A. Myburgh, Myburgh's Buildings, St. George's Street.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Mr. Julius G. Lay, New York Life Insurance Buildings, St. George's Street.

VENEZUELA.
Mr. Karl Lithman, Dock Road.

MASONIC MEETINGS.

Under the G.L. of England.

No	Name of Lodge.	Place.	Date
334	British ...	Roeland Street, ...	3rd Wednesday
1735	Carnarvon ...	Do.	4th Wednesday
1860	Phoenix ...	Simon's Town, ...	2nd Tuesday
2379	Woodstock	Woodstock, ...	1st Wednesday
2537	St. George's	Roeland Street, ...	2nd Thursday
2538	Metropolitan	Do.	1st Thursday
2577	Wynberg ...	Oddfellows' Hall, Wynberg.	4th Thursday

Under the G.L. of Scotland.

No.	Name of Lodge.	Place.	Date.
398	Southern Cross ...	Good Hope Temple	2nd Monday
420	Royal Alfred ...	Royal Alfred Temple, Simon's Town	1st Wednesday
654	Lorne	Goede Trouw Temple St. John's Street	2nd Tuesday
931	Claremont	Town Hall, Claremont	2nd Wednesday
960	Simon's Town Kilwinning ...	Royal Alfred Temple	No fixed day
961	Goodwill	Goede Trouw Temple	4th Thursday
986	Capetown Kilwinning	British Temple ...	No fixed day

Under the G.E. of the Netherlands.

Name of Lodge.	Place.	Date.
De Goede Hoop ...	Temple de Goede Hoop Bouquet Street	2nd Wednesday
De Geode Trouw ..	Temple de Goede Trouw St. John Street	3rd Thursday
Zur Eintracht	Do.	4th Wednesday
De Goede Verwachting	Do.	4th Monday
Marina	Municipal Hall, Sea Point	4th Wednesday

Under the G.L. of Ireland.

No.	Name of Lodge	Place.	Date.
199	St. Patrick's	De Goede Trouw Temple ...	2nd Thursday
360	Killarney ...	British Temple, Roeland Street	2nd Friday
368	Excelsior ...	Do., do.	4th Thursday

Capetown

Cab and Carriage Fares.

IF BY DISTANCE:

	s.	d.
If two persons (2 children under ten to be counted as one person),		
Not exceeding half mile		6
Exceeding half mile, but not exceeding one mile	1	0
Exceeding quarter mile, or part, after one mile		3
Excess passengers, per mile, or part		6

IF BY TIME:

Fares payable by time must be so expressed by the hirer at the time of hiring; if not, the fare by distance is payable.

For every carriage constructed to carry four persons, for the first hour or part of an hour	3	6
For the second and every additional complete hour of such hire	3	0
For every additional fifteen minutes or part of fifteen minutes		9
For every carriage constructed to carry two persons, for the first hour or part of an hour	2	6
For the second and every additional complete hour of such hire	2	0
For every additional fifteen minutes or part of fifteen minutes		6

Extra Payments.

LUGGAGE.

For each package carried outside where two persons or more are carried		3

WAITING.

By distance only, including stoppages for every 15 minutes		9

Double fare shall be allowed and paid for every fare or so much of any fare as may be performed by any such carriage after twelve o'clock at night and before six o'clock in the morning.

In cases of dispute, or upon demand, the driver of a carriage must produce a Book of Fares, Distances and Regulations.

No driver plying for hire upon any public stand can refuse to accept a fare to any place within the limits of the City on any pretence whatever, unless he produces written authority for a prior engagement.

Motor Taxi Cab Fares:

1s. per mile, every additional half mile or part thereof, 6d.
Detentions, 3d. for every two minutes. Other respects,
Cab Regulations apply.

LOST PROPERTY.

DRIVERS of Cabs are required to deliver to the Police Station, Wale Street, all property found in their Conveyances. The following rewards have to be paid by the owner on re-delivery of lost property found in cabs :—

If the estimated value of the property be less than £1, or if the property be of such a character that the value thereof cannot readily be estimated.	The sum of one shilling.
If the estimated value of the property be more than £1 and not more than £10.	An amount equal to a shilling in the £ on the estimated value of the property.
If the estimated value of the property be more than £10.	The sum of 10s., and in addition thereto an amount equal to sixpence in the £ on the amount by which the estimated value of the property shall exceed £10.

The reward payable shall in no case exceed £10.

When any loss of property is reported to the Police authorities it is at once registered and notification is sent to the various Police Stations in the Division and a description communicated to second-hand dealers, pawnbrokers and auctioneers. Articles found and handed to the Police for whom no owner can be found are kept for six and twelve months according to their value before being handed back to the finder or sold.

CAPETOWN CHURCHES.

HOURS OF SERVICES.

ANGLICAN :—St. George's Cathedral, Wale Street. Sundays, 8 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 3.30 p.m and 7 p.m. Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

St. Mark's, Caledon Street. Sunday Services 8 a.m.. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Holy Trinity, Harrington Street. 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

St. Barnabas', Kloof Road 8, 10.30 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

St. Paul's, Bree Street Sundays, 10 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC :—St. Mary's, Roeland Street. Sundays, 7, 8, 9 and 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Week days, 7 and 9 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Sacred Heart Church, Somerset Road. Sundays, 7.15, 9 and 10 a.m. Week days, 7 and 7.30 a.m. Evening Devotion, 7 p.m.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH :—Adderley Street, Hanover Street, Somerset Road, Sea Point, 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. (Adderley Street and Sea Point, evening service English, other churches, Dutch)

GERMAN LUTHERAN :—Top of Long Street. Sundays, 10 a.m. and 6.45 p.m. Wednesday evenings, 7 p.m.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH :—Strand Street. Sunday services, 10.30 a.m. (Dutch) and 7 p.m. (English). Wednesday evenings, 7 p.m.

FREE PROTESTANT (UNITARIAN) CHURCH :—Hout Street. Sunday School, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH :—Gardens, Orange Street. Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

St. Andrew's, Somerset Road (St. Andrew's Square). Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH :—Kloof Street. Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m

WESLEYAN METROPOLITAN CHURCH :—Greenmarket Square Sundays, 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

BAPTIST CHURCH :—Wale Street. Sundays, 10.30 a.m and 7 p.m.

SYNAGOGUES :—Government Avenue and Roeland Street. Every morning and evening and on Saturday afternoon.

Boarding House Index.

BLACK HORSE HOTEL, Longmarket Street, near Plein Street, CAPETOWN.—The old "Oyster House." Fresh daily. Served with Brown Bread and Devonshire Butter.

PALACE RESTAURANT AND CAFE, 105 PLEIN STREET, CAPETOWN.—Our 1/- Lunch a speciality, daily from 12 p.m. till 2.30 p.m. Grills and Meals a la Carte at all hours at moderate charges. We are experienced caterers, both lately of Union-Castle Line and Cape Gov. Railways.—Dengate & Brown, Props.

"WESTOE," MOWBRAY, (10 minutes from Capetown). Delightfully situated, 5 minutes from Observatory or Mowbray Stations. Tennis Court. Close to Golf Links. First-class accommodation.—For terms apply to Mrs. J. A. BOWN.

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Visit the old established "MONACO," RESTAURANT, TEA ROOMS, AND PRIVATE HOTEL, 61 PLEIN STREET, CAPETOWN, for the finest 1/3 Lunch in town. Choicest Meals a la Carte at prices to meet the times.

CARMICHAEL'S HOTEL, (First-class Temperance). 155 BEACH ROAD, Three Anchor Bay, CAPETOWN, 3 minutes from train or tram, facing sea.—Terms, 6/6 daily, 35/- weekly, £6 monthly. (Special terms to families). Hot, Cold, Plunge and Shower Baths, Sea Bathing, Lending Library, Tennis, Billiards.

"LADISMITH," Private Boarding House, 82 STRAND STREET, CAPETOWN. (Two minutes from Railway Station).—Excellent accommodation, good table, terms moderate. Mrs. P. Wannenburg, Proprietress — Privaate Logies Huis. 82 Strand Straat, Kaapstad (Twee minuten van Sporweg Statie). Excellente Behandeling. Termen Billijk Mrs. P. Wannenburg, Eigenaar.

"HEREFORD HOUSE," RIEBEECK SQUARE CAPETOWN. —5 minutes walk from General Post Office.—Furnished rooms, double or single, quiet house, reasonable terms.

Y.M.C.A., LONG STREET.—Boarding House and Residential Department. Well equipped Reading Rooms Smoke and Lounge Room. Library. Gymnasium. Tennis Courts

Y.W.C.A. BOARDING HOUSE, LONG STREET —Terms per day 4/6 to 5/- (board and lodging) or £4 to £5 per month. Library, Reading and Writing Rooms always open to visitors.

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Cape Civil Service.



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18ct 45/-



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Arms and Ammunition Dealer,

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Telephone 576.

HAVING been established for more than half a century, we have special knowledge of the requirements of Military and Sporting men for every part of the Country.

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RAWBONE'S CARTRIDGES are the very best obtainable, both in quality and penetration.

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RAWBONE'S SPECIAL KHORHAAN CARTRIDGE, for 12 bore guns. This cartridge is having a phenomenal sale throughout Africa It is specially loaded to our own specification after a series of important trials, and the exceptional results obtained have been extremely gratifying, reduced recoil, no jar, no gun headache, and killing powers greatly increased, have been a few of the points gained. Testimonials from delighted customers daily received. **Price, 13/- per 100.**

Dynamite Detonators and Fuse.
Sporting and Blasting Powders.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OHLSSON'S ALES STOUT



AND

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ARE UNRIVALLED.

Ohlsson's Cape Breweries Ltd.

CAPE TOWN. JOHANNESBURG.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

ADMINISTRATION

AND

SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES.

THE OLDEST TRUST COMPANY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FUNDS UNDER ADMINISTRATION EXCEED £3,000,000.

EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE INVESTMENT OF

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TRUST AND AGENCY

BUSINESS UNDERTAKEN

MINORS' INTERESTS SPECIALLY PROTECTED.

FINANCIAL AGENTS TO

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

ADVANCES ON IMMOVABLE PROPERTY OR OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

SAFE DEPOSIT, RENTS FROM 1 TO 6 GUINEAS.

RENTER HAS ONLY KEY IN EXISTENCE

INSPECTION INVITED.

GOTHER MANN, *General Manager and Secretary.*

HEAD OFFICE: No. 6 CHURCH SQUARE, CAPE TOWN.

Cape Government Railways.



ONE of the most enjoyable trips from Capetown, by rail, is to the picturesque town of Caledon.

The line passes through some of the finest scenery in the Western Province and the views from the railway carriage windows, all along the line, form one picture of growing interest. The shores of False Bay in the distance with Somerset Strand and Gordon's Bay, the railway line and cuttings over the Hottentots Holland mountain range, the run round the upper slopes of the high mountains, the winding road and rail through the Houw Hoek gorge with its ever-changing colours, the miles of landscape in the direction of the rustic little village of Hermanus, and the celebrated Hot Water Springs of Caledon, should not be missed by the visitor to Capetown and its Suburbs.

The following are the fares from Capetown to Caledon:

SINGLE.		RETURN (Available for three months.)		Saturday to Monday Excursion.	
Classes		Classes		Classes	
1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
s. d.	s. d	s. d	s. d	s d.	s d
18 2	13 1	30 3	21 10	20 0	14 5

T. S. McEWEN, General Manager.

THE BOARD OF EXECUTORS.

For the Administration of Estates and Effects of Deceased Persons, Absentees, and others, as Executors, Agents, Trustees and Administrators; the Investment of Capital Sums under Security of Landed Property, etc. Established 1838.

Present Deed Incorporated by Act of Parliament, No 17, 1859

Offices: Corner of Adderley and Wale Streets
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Reserve Funds - - - £145,900 0s. 0d.

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A. H. Petersen, Esq., M.D.
Henry H. Jones, Esq.
T. A. J. Louw, Esq
W. T. Buissinne, Esq. (Messrs. Van Zyl and Buissinne.)

Persons desirous of appointing the Board of Executors as Executors, Co-Executors, or otherwise, will be pleased to nominate and appoint them simply by the style of the "Board of Executors," Cape Town.

Application for Loans, under Security of Landed Property at current Rates of Interest, are considered daily during hours of Business.

Safe Deposit.—Annual rental of Boxes ranging from £1 to 3 Guineas.

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J. H. N. ROOS, SECRETARY.

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PIPES
(Black, Galvanised and Steel)
FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES.

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LARGEST STOCKS. **LOWEST PRICES.**

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Telegrams "Tubes."
Adderley Street, CAPETOWN.

English as she's spoke.

We sell LEAD, we did LEAD in manufacturing LEAD.

We still LEAD in making pipe LEAD.

We always do LEAD in buying LEAD.

We have "LEADing" for our telegraphic address.

We have not the least doubt a trial will LEAD to our mutual benefit.

We have supplied the Capetown Corporation (amongst others) with all LEAD pipe used by them on MAIN and HIGH PRESSURE LEADings during the past 6 Years and have NOT HAD ONE COMPLAINT during that period.

We now send our Manufactures over the WHOLE of British South Africa.

We guarantee our material equal in every respect to the imported.

We hold Testimonials to this effect from Capetown, Bloemfontein and Woodstock Municipalities.

TRY US FOR

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(Opposite Government Avenue.)

Telegrams: "HOSTEL." **Telephone Nos. 290 & 1456.**



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THE MOUNT NELSON HOTEL is a conspicuous feature of the green clad lower slopes of Table Mountain, opposite and at the top of Government Avenue. Every window commands a free prospect, ranging from the Devil's Peak on the one side, to the Lion's Head and the down tending spur of Signal Hill on the other.

Lighted throughout by Electric Light; Sanitary arrangements of the most modern description; Electric Lifts; Accommodation for 150 Visitors; Bed Rooms (Single and Double); luxuriously furnished Suites of Apartments; Private Sitting Rooms, etc.

Cogill's Hotel, Wynberg.

Telegrams: "Cogill's, Wynberg.
Telephone No. 2 Wynberg.

The Salubrious and Picturesque situation of this Hotel is unique, surrounded by Avenues of Trees and lovely walks, yet close to Tram and Train, Golf Links, Race Course and Military Camp. Bowling Green and Tennis Court.

LUXURY AND COMFORT AT MODERATE TERMS.

H. J. WHITE - - Proprietor.

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PRIVATE HOTEL.





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Convenient for Tram. Sea Baths. Splendid Views.

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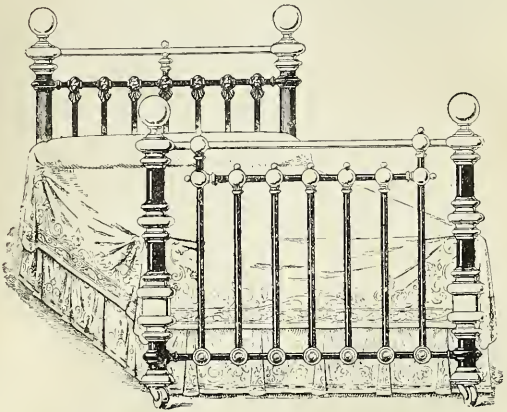
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BEDSTEADS - 20s. to £30.
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THE LARGEST AND
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IN SOUTH AFRICA.

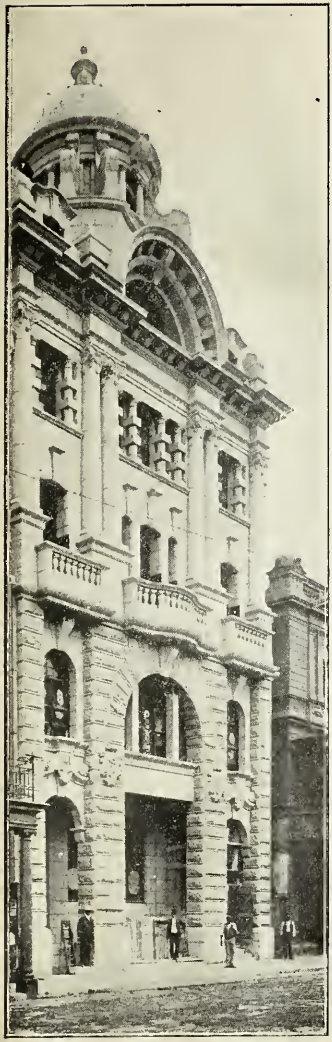


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Founded 1891.

One of the Finest Buildings in Capetown.

"You cannot walk down St. George's Street, Capetown, in spite of its many beautiful buildings, without stopping a few moments to gaze in admiration at the splendid edifice which has just been erected as the new chief offices of the Southern Life Association. The building marks but one more epoch in the history of this wonderful young institution.

"The Southern Life is a household word in South Africa, and it is hard to believe that it was only founded not quite eighteen years ago. The success of their efforts in building up a sound insurance institution may be gauged by the following figures showing the steady increase in the funds of the Association:

TOTAL FUNDS.

1st	year	£3,729
6th	,,	£58,183
11th	,,	£161,053
17th	,,	£470,761
18th	,,	£543,898

"In conclusion, we can only say that we look forward to the future career of the Southern Life, and we feel confident that it will stand out always as one of the brightest jewels in the Colonial business world. It is a purely South African office, conducted on mutual principles, and enjoy the position of being **the only South African combined life and accident office.** All its business is secured in South Africa and all its investments are placed "south of the line" But apart from these considerations, as an office with an excellent past and an assurance of a brilliant future, it is one that can be confidently recommended to all intending insurers in South Africa."—*S. A. Insurance and Commercial Record.* 25/3/09.

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DAILY SERVICE between Capetown and Robertson, Ashton (for Montagu), Swellendam, Heidelberg, Riversdale (for Ladismith), Mossel Bay and George (for Oudtshoorn, Knysna, Avontuur and the Wilderness.)

Several large and very interesting Irrigation Canals between Worcester and Ashton.

Montagu Hot Baths and Sanatorium.

One Hour from Ashton Station, through the beautiful Cogman's Kloof.

Swimming Baths, 50 ft. by 20 feet.

Golf Links, Tennis Courts and Croquet Lawn.

PROFESSOR HAHN writes:—"I found these waters strongly "Radio-active, due to the presence of Emanation given "off by Radium. They are more Radio-active than the "waters of Karlsbad and Baden Baden"

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The Baths were purchased by the New Cape Central Railway Limited in September, 1907. Since then very extensive improvements have been effected, everything put into first-class order and the concern run on up-to-date lines.

TERMS (including use of Baths):

10s. 6d. per Day, £3 3s. per Week, £12 12s. per Month.

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"Golden Rain" Tobacco.

Deliciously mild yet fragrant and never burns the tongue. . . . . Smokers of taste will appreciate it.

At all Tobacconists and Dealers.

The "Bridge" Cigar. An exquisite smoke.
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Artistically packed in plain Cedar wood boxes of 50 each.

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LIBERMAN & BUIRSKI,

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EXPORTERS OF

Grain, Wool, Mohair, Skins, Ostrich Feathers, etc.

SPECIALITIES:

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Always in Stock: Grain and Wool Bags, Cement, and Corrugated Iron.

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Branches at SWELLENDAM and ROBERTSON, C.C.

Consignments of Produce received for disposal in Capetown, Europe and other Markets of the World.

Telephone No 16 Rondebosch. **Telegraphic Address: "Rouw-Koop," Rondebosch.**

Ten Minutes by Rail (express) from Capetown
on Capetown—Simonstown line.

Tennis and Croquet Courts.

Two Cottages in Grounds.

Five Minutes from Railway Station.



Three Acres of Shady Grounds.

Magnificent Oaks and Forest Trees.

Close to Golf Links, Association Tennis Courts and Groote Schuur.

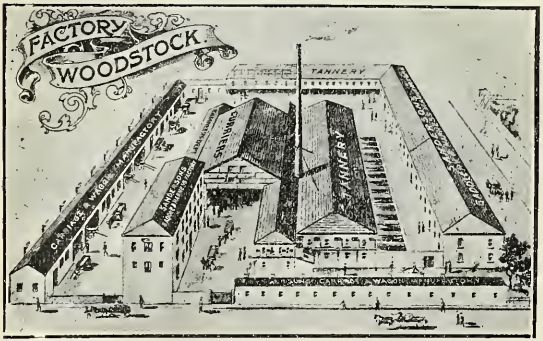
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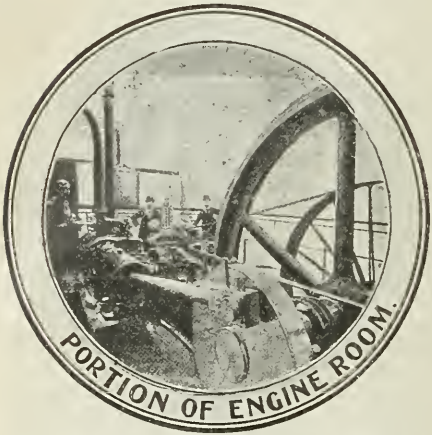
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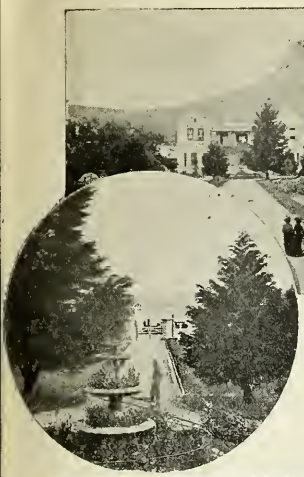
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PRIVATE HOTEL

(Rail Terminus.)

Commands finest position facing sea

Charming Grounds.

Two Tennis Courts.

Lounge. Smoke Room and Billiards (full size table.)

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Cuisine par excellence.

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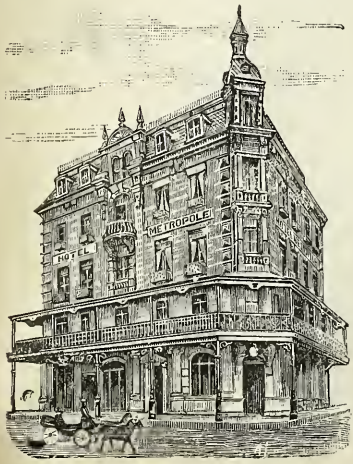
6s. 6d. per day. £2 2s. per week.

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Luncheons a Speciality. . .

Trams to all parts of the Suburbs pass the door every few minutes.

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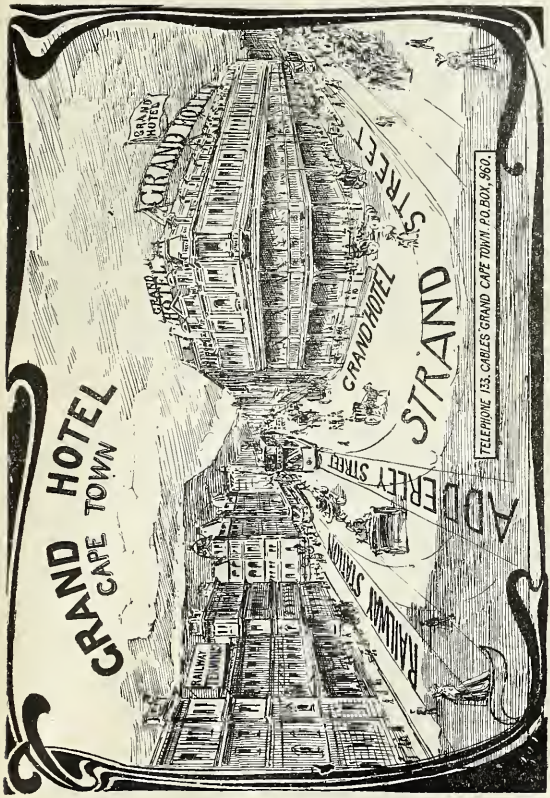
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CENTRAL FOR EVERYWHERE.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

We are Agents for

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Cape of Good Hope, 19 each.
2 inches high.

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2¾ inches high.



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2 inches high.

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WHITENS THE TEETH

prevents decay and sweetens the breath.
2s. 9d. per box,
Sold by Stores, Chemists, and A. Rowland & Sons, Hatton Garden London. Avoid acid washes and cheap gritty tooth powders which ruin the enamel and produce premature decay.

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MACASSAR
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FOR the HAIR.

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores it. Closely resembles the natural oil in the hair, which nature provides for its preservation. No other article possesses this property. Without it the hair becomes dry, thin, and withered.

Golden Colour for fair hair. Sizes, **3/6, 7/-, 10/6.** Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLAND'S, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

AVOID WORTHLESS SUBSTITUTES.

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KALYDOR

A most soothing and healing preparation for the skin; makes the Face and Neck beautifully

SOFT AND WHITE.

Removes Redness and Roughness. Heals all Cutaneous Eruptions, and produces a beautifully pure and delicate complexion. Sizes, 2/3 and 4/6.

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Avoid Worthless Substitutes.

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Regular Fortnightly Sailings between Capetown and England and Australia.

Through Bookings to New Zealand, Canada, United States, etc.

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ABERDEEN LINE FLEET.

T S S.	Pericles	11 000 tons.
„	Marathon ..	6.772 „
„	Miltiades ..	6 765 „
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„	Moravian ..	4.573 „

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Regular 4-Weekly-Sailings between Capetown and England and Australia (Albany, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.)

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Accommodation for one class of Passengers only.

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T S S.	Afric	11.984 tons.
„	Medic	11 964 „
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Box 169. Telephone 15 Central. Cable and Telegraphic Address; "Andersons."

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A Perfect Country Residence in the Town.



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THE INTERNATIONAL is, without exception, the most beautifully situated Hotel in the City. The covered Promenade Balconies having a surface of over 6,000 square feet, enable Visitors to enjoy outdoor exercise in all weathers. Thoroughly first-class. Under the management of the Proprietor's family. Moderate Tariffs. Special terms arranged for prolonged visits. Inclusive Terms from 10s. 6d. per day.

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Cabstand at the Hotel Entrance.

For the convenience of Tourists and others who are out all day a limited number of Rooms are available with bed, bath and breakfast only, from from 6s. per day or 35s. per week.

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Seats for the Opera House and other places of amusement may be booked at the Hotel.

Tram Cars pass the Hotel every few minutes until near Midnight.

W. T. O'CALLAGHAN, PROPRIETOR.



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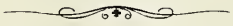
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R.M.S. KINFAUNS CASTLE, 9,664 TONS.

FLEET.

	Tons.
New Steamer (Bldg)	13,000
New Steamer (Bldg)	13,000
Kenilworth Castle	12,975
Armadale Castle	12,973
Walmer Castle	12,546
Saxon	12,385
Briton	10,248
Kildonan Castle	9,692
Kinfauns Castle	9,664
Dover Castle	8,260
Durham Castle	8,217
Dunluce Castle	8,114
Carisbrook Castle	7,626
Norman	7,537
New Steamer (Bldg)	7,500
New Steamer (Bldg)	7,500
Galeka	6,767
German	6,763
Galician	6,757
Gascon	6,288
Gaika	6,287
Goorkha	6,287
Braemar Castle	6,266
Cawdor Castle	6,235
Dunvegan Castle	5,958
Alnwick Castle	5,893
Berwick Castle	5,883
Dunottar Castle	5,625
Avondale Castle	5,531
Tintagel Castle	5,531
York Castle	5,310
Comrie Castle	5,167
Cluny Castle	5,147
Guelph	4,917
Goth	4,738
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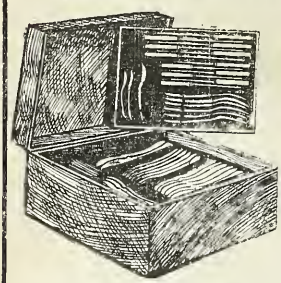
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